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States and Nations Plan Ways to Make Motorists Responsible to Citizens

SEVERAL COUNTRIES IN EUROPE ADVANCE

Massachusetts Compulsory Insurance Law Is Taken as American Model

Wherever automobiles are extensively used, states and nations are invoking or considering legislation to assure compensation to persons involved in motor mishaps, particularly since the offending car owner often is comparatively irresponsible financially. Many are trying to frame their laws in a way also to foster safer driving. This is the first of six daily articles prepared by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *surveying these compulsory automobile insurance or financial responsibility laws in North America and Europe. The Massachusetts system is here discussed as the pioneer law of the compulsory insurance type in the United States.*

A man crossing a street is struck down by an automobile and a struggling family is deprived of its breadwinner. The home, partly paid for, hangs in the balance, and the mother faces the heavy task of keeping the children in school. The motor driver is contrite, but for all he has a car—which he may have got for $25 down or less—he has no means to make more than a pittance of restitution.

This is a situation which states and nations around the world have seen arise now and again in their midst. What can they do—what are they doing—to prevent its recurrence or to see that justice prevails?

If the little family lives in Massachusetts, in England or in one of four nations of continental Europe, a check eventually will come from an insurance company to clear the clouded skies. Every motorcar owner in these places is required by law to carry liability insurance—third party insurance, it is called in Europe. That is the compulsory automobile insurance plan.

Often Difficult to Collect

Wherever else such a mishap occurs the motorist of course may have provided such insurance voluntarily. If he is a resident of one of more than a dozen states in the United States, of certain provinces in Canada or of New Zealand, he will be placed under some pressure to pay by being forbidden to drive again until he has posted security to satisfy a prospective judgment in this first case and an insurance policy against a repetition of the incident. Indeed he may be persuaded to drive more carefully in the first places by the knowledge that this will follow if he has a mishap. That is, in essence, the financial

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Britain Controls Flying in Colonies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Trinidad, B. W. I.

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL made by King George V to control the navigation of aircraft over Trinidad and other British Colonies were recently published by the Government here.

The orders prescribe that flying over towns must be done at such a height as to allow the pilot to glide down to an authorized field outside the town in case a forced landing becomes necessary. A penalty of £200 or six months' imprisonment is provided for dangerously low flying over towns.

Second Postal Inquiry to Look Into Subsidies

Charge Is Made That Favoritism Is Shown in Mail Contracts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 9 — The Post Office Department, already subjected to congressional scrutiny of building leases, is about to undergo a second investigation.

The postal subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee will shortly start an inquiry into the use by the Department of its $40,000,000 air and ocean mail subsidy funds.

Charges of excessive discrimination in awarding mail contracts are understood to be the basis for the investigation which was authorized in a provision of the postal appropriation bill.

William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana and chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who criticized the Post Office Department during the past term of Congress, is to conduct the investigation.

Preliminary hearings resulted in orders to postal officials to assemble detailed information on all air and ocean mail contracts, with especial attention to the effectiveness of such subsidies in building up American ship and air lines. As soon as information is complete the committee will commence formal hearings. They expect to reach this phase of their task toward the end of the month.

Up until now the Post Office Department has been given wide discretion in awarding subsidies to private shipping and air transport lines averaging more than $40,000,000 per year. But when awards this year totaled $4,500,000 more than Congress had appropriated it drew Mr. Wood's fire. He complained repeatedly of such high-handed independence in an executive department and declared the Post Office Department had no authority to award contracts creating a deficit in the budget.

Subsidies are now granted to air transport lines on a space-mileage basis and to ship lines on a speed tonnage basis. It amounts to paying for availability of space, as in no case does the charge result from the quantity of postal matter carried.

Complaints against air mail contracts have been based principally on the discrepancy between the different contracts. A lucrative line has often been given a much smaller contract, it is reported, than a less profitable one, on the ground that it is less in need. Again some of the old contracts are more favorable than more recent ones, resulting in quite the opposite effect.

In regard to shipping contracts opposition has been expressed against a practice which is not yet in effect, but which is pending. As coastal trade is reserved exclusively for American shipping, there is no foreign competition in this field and no subsidy contracts. But lines which are in reality coastal lines, touching only incidentally at some one near-by foreign port, are applying for substantial subsidies.

Lines with which they would come into competition protest against such a practice on the ground it would put all lines not receiving subsidies out of business. Transcontinental railroads also protest on the ground it would so reduce water rates they would lose much of their long haul freight. Chambers of commerce as far west as Omaha, Neb., have backed the plea of the railroads.

Russo-Turk Naval Armament Limit in Black Sea Signed

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOGLU, Turkey, March 9—Agreement between Turkey and Russia limiting naval armaments in the Black Sea and published today, is expected to do much to quiet the uneasiness about the Russian fleet which has been prevalent in neighboring countries. The treaty was signed March 7 and is now announced conjointly in Moscow and Beyoglu. The contracting parties agree to mutual notification six months prior to any increase in naval forces in the Black Sea or any order for new units destined for Black Sea service. The agreement complements the Russo-Turk protocol of Feb. 2, 1929.

Periodical trips of Russian warships to the Black Sea have for years occasioned some uneasiness in Turkish and Rumanian circles. Bulgaria, the remaining Black Sea state, is forbidden by the Treaty of Neuilly to have a navy. But Rumania felt that the continual presence of a group of powerful Russian battle cruisers was a menace to its littoral, and so began plans to construct a naval base near Constanza. Turkey enjoyed the good relations of Russia, but the menace of a Russo-Rumanian naval competition at its doors and the occasional passing of Soviet warships through the straits were not comforting tokens. Turkey, therefore, negotiated the present limitation agreement, which is expected to stabilize the situation satisfactorily.

Now Rumania is expected to be freed from the necessity of extensive naval building, which was burdensome in any case owing to financial difficulties. British Admiralty circles also welcome the agreement. When the Russian fleet first invaded the Black Sea, the British Government is known to have sought judicial opinion to determine whether the Soviet had violated the Treaty of Versailles, but the reply was that a state with a Black Sea coast line was entitled to send ships there. Nevertheless the British Government maintained a close surveillance over the Russian fleet movements. Anxious eyes, which always scrutinized Tsarist Russia's fixed drive for an ice-free port, recognized the same motive under the Soviet régime and therefore eagerly welcomes the stabilising influence of the present agreement.

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2,000,000 NEEDY IN DROUGHT AREA RECEIVING HELP

About Half of the Families on List Are in Arkansas

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 9—Approximately 2,000,000 persons were receiving drought relief aid from the American Red Cross at the end of February, according to announcement today.

The number of families being aided in 22 states was 460,340. A month before, at the end of January, the Red Cross was helping about 1,570,000, or 255,737 families. Over half of the families being helped were in Arkansas.

Red Cross officials believe the figure of 2,000,000 would represent the peak load during the disaster relief. Although some chapters are now able to cut down the number of families being helped because of government loans becoming operative, some employment is opening up and financing of farmers is being resumed by merchants in the plantation regions, still other chapters in more northerly states are meeting an increased burden of relief because many families able to carry on for awhile now find their resources exhausted.

A partial report of types of relief given showed that 347,340 families have been furnished with food, children in 146,285 families given lunches, 58,352 families provided with 1930 pasturage seed, 36,306 with clothing, 26,580 with stock feed, 82,936 with 1931 garden seed, 27,494 with 1930 garden seed, 8353 with medical aid, and 3330 with fuel. In no case is a family which receives several types of assistance counted more than once. A family which receives food, clothing, fuel, stock feed, medical aid, and seed would be counted as one family helped.

This huge relief task, Red Cross officials pointed out, has been borne almost entirely by volunteer workers for the Red Cross, as only 340 workers from the national staff, or recruited from other agencies, had been used in the 22 states. These included stenographic and clerical help in the state headquarters and the permanent field representatives in those states, as well as specially assigned relief supervisors. Thousands of men and women volunteers, residents of the affected communities, have carried on the work.

The Red Cross announced Friday that total contributions to the $10,000,000 drought relief fund were $9,704,654.

Red Cross to Continue Drought Relief Until Conditions Improve

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLARKSVILLE, Ark., March 9 — Approximately 3000 Arkansas coal miners yesterday received assurances from officials of the American Red Cross that assistance being given to

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Food Prices Drop 15 Per Cent in 1930 in the United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 9—In the United States costs of living continue to fall, while abroad business conditions continue little changed save in six countries where improvement is shown. That is the latest record of federal and private business surveys made available here.

Treasury experts estimate the March collection of corporate and individual income taxes will be about one-quarter less than during the same period last year, or a quarterly payment of $421,000,000, as against $559,000,000. In spite of depression dividends held up well, they point out.

Retail food prices dropped 15 per cent in the United States for the 12-month period ending January, 1931, a survey by Labor Bureau, Inc., indicates. The Commerce Department finds definite improvement in the domestic business in Canada and the Argentine, and in the commercial activity of Trinidad, Hawaii, Dutch East Indies and the Philippines.

Simultaneously, the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce releases a report prepared by H. C. MacLean, American representative of the Paris headquarters, on the Italian situation, in which he says the economic crisis has placed a severe strain on Italy. The number of unemployed Dec. 31 was 642,000, or an increase of 57 per cent over the end of 1929. The ban on immigration has been relaxed, salaries and wages have been cut, and the Fascist régime is now following this up by seeing that prices are brought down.

Artistic Splendor of Ancient Assyria Revealed in Rich Finds of Excavators

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—A glance at recent archæological reports from Syria, Irak, Persia, not to mention Palestine, shows activity in all fields, where findings of varying importance are always being uncovered.

In Persia, objects dating from the ninth century have been found at Hessine and Kakawand. Some of the finds have been deposited in the Persian Museum, and a special committee has been appointed to examine them.

The University of Pennsylvania Archæological Expedition operating in Irak under the direction of Dr. Ephraim A. Speiser, has uncovered what is believed to be a summer palace of Sennacherib, King of Assyria in the eighth century B. C., at Tel Billa in northern Mesopotamia.

Father Shammas, a Chaldean priest and an archæologist, recently found what he believes to be the original site of Alexandretta, where a son of Alexander of Macedon was born in the fourth century B. C. The site is intact. Walls rise from the ground, there are cisterns, sepulchral caves, sarcophagi and magnificent mosaics. Father Shammas, without any help from the Syrian Government, has carried on the work at his own expense, with the aid of one or two collaborators.

One of Father Shammas's greatest difficulties is the absence of governmental protection against vandalism. The owner of the Alexandretta site, not being able to extract money from the excavator, proceeded to destroy some of the finest relics. A mosaic of remarkable workmanship was completely destroyed and further damage was prevented only by the intervention of the deputy representing the district in Parliament.

Soviet Labor Abuses Denied; U. S. to Study Russian Issues

Stimson Seeks More Data on Relations With Moscow Régime

Timber Workers Are Free, Premier Says—Attacks Vatican and France

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 9—A study of the whole field of Russian-American relations will be initiated in the near future by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, it was authoritatively learned today.

Two factors are understood to be responsible for this new State Department attitude; Mr. Stimson considers Soviet Russia the outstanding problem confronting the world, and the State Department is without a comprehensive knowledge of Russian-American relations since the Bolshevik revolution.

Because of the importance he attaches to the Russian question, Mr. Stimson has been looking for an assistant secretary who could make a special study of Russian relations, and he is also encouraging in every way that he can, scholastic research and study of the Soviet outside the State Department.

The one chief point which Mr. Stimson is convinced of regarding Russia, it can be stated authorita-

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BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, March 9—Conditions of prison laborers in northern Russia are so good as to be the object of envy on the part of the unemployed in other countries, according to Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Premier of Soviet Russia, addressing the sixth season of All-Union Congress of the Soviets.

The Premier asserted that 134,000 timber workers are all free laborers, but admitted that some 60,000 prisoners are employed in the northern region, building roads and canals.

His contradiction of reports of employment and forced labor on a huge scale under abusive conditions was made before a group of 2000 delegates and guests, packing the State Opera House.

As to wages, the Premier said prisoners receive 20 or 30 rubles, nominally $10 to $15 a month, plus rations, working eight hours daily and being subjected to no heavier tasks than free laborers.

Mr. Molotoff said Soviet state sovereignty could not permit investi-

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14 MENSHEVIKI IMPRISONED ON TREASON CHARGE

Must Serve Up to 10 Years for Plotting Against Soviet Government

MOSCOW, March 9 (AP)—Fourteen Mensheviki, on trial for treason since last Sunday, today were sentenced to prison for terms running to 10 years.

The men were charged with plotting to overthrow the Soviet Government. Capital sentences had been asked for seven, two of whom declined yesterday during the summation to ask for leniency.

Most of the defendants had asked for brief sentences so that they might devote their lives to the service of the Soviet Government. The trial began a week ago yesterday. Interest in it had waned after the first few days.

Many of those now sentenced shared imprisonment and exile in Tsarist days with their present judges. This fact has been suggested by some observers as the reason for the light sentences which had been generally forecast but which are in striking contrast to those given the group of "specialists" tried for similar offenses last fall.

Some of the charges against the 14 Mensheviki were trivial. But all the accused freely confessed their guilt and promised to work whole-heartedly for the Bolshevik cause if pardoned. Such behavior is quite contrary to that of the old Tsarist revolutionaries. It is consequently widely held that the trial was mainly a public warning and that the accused will later be set free after they have thus helped to transfer the blame for the existing food and goods shortage in Russia from the shoulders of the Government to those of the specialists. Many anti-Soviet experts have been sentenced without open trial in the past few months.

Family Gold Rush in Main Street

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—In the main street of Menzies, an old gold mining town in the North Coolgardie gold field, a woman named Miss J. Allen, recently "specked" a piece of gold not far from the footpath.

Looking around for a little while she saw some more gold. Soon there was a rush of some 20 women to Shenton Street, bringing children with them. They brought all kinds of utensils to wash and pan off their finds. Saucepans and brooms were used and one matron had a carving fork. The men took no part in this affair.

Eventually the women and children obtained from a patch 10 feet square small pieces of the precious metal valued at £10. It is said that the place was once the site of a smelting house of a mine which gave good returns in the early days of the gold fields.

Peru Finds Peace Under Agreement

LIMA, Peru, March 9 (AP)—Lima and Arequipa insurgents have settled their differences with an agreement to permit the Arequipans to organize the new Provisional Government.

Upon his arrival here from the southern city, Lieut.-Col. David Samanes Ocampo, will assume the Provisional Presidency, and two of his fellow Arequipans will take portfolios in his Ministry. One Cabinet portfolio will go to central Peru, one to the north, one to the transandean region and one each to the army and navy.

General elections are to be convoked immediately and every effort made to carry out the manifesto of the deposed Provisional President, Lieut.-Col. Luis M. Sanches Cerro.

PLANES TO VISIT GUATEMALA

PANAMA CITY (AP)—About 30 United States Army planes from France Field will fly to Guatemala, March 23, on a good-will mission. Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, commandant of the Canal Zone, will head the squadron.

JUDGE SEABURY ACCEPTS CHARGE IN CRAIN INQUIRY

Will Examine District Attorney on Allegation of Misfeasance in Office

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 9 — Judge Samuel Seabury has accepted the appointment by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to be special commissioner "to hear and investigate formal charges" filed against Thomas C. T. Crain, district attorney, by the City Club of New York.

Judge Seabury, one-time associate judge of the Court of Appeals, is one of the best-known jurists and Independent Democrats in New York State. As the Governor will specify that he continue in his capacity of referee for the appellate division inquiry into the lower courts of Manhattan and the Bronx, Judge Seabury's new authority will serve to broaden this inquiry to include any other department of the city government, or phase of political life which may be related to the district attorney's conduct of his office.

He will be asked to proceed on the basis of charges by the City Club that Mr. Crain is inefficient, incompetent, has failed to enforce the criminal law and has been guilty of misfeasance in office.

The City Club's petition for action against the District Attorney reached the Governor here on March 7, and announcement that an inquiry would be made came late that afternoon, following a conference between the Governor, Mr. Crain and John F. Curry, Tammany chieftain. Governor Roosevelt designated Judge Seabury as special investigator last night as he was going aboard the train for Albany.

In a letter made public at that time to Jude Seabury acquainting him with his appointment, the Governor voiced the wish that he start his inquiry "at the earliest possible moment." He stressed that the charges filed by the City Club "do not in any way involve the personal integrity of Justice Crain, but relate solely to his competency to fulfill the office which he holds."

Judge Seabury is known as a skillful and relentless investigator, and this, together with his strong antipathy for Tammany as "the worst element of the Democratic Party in this State," would indicate that the Governor was not guided in his selection of an investigator by any desire to save Tammany feelings. The Governor has made it clear that his decision to remove Mr. Crain or to dismiss the charges against him will depend entirely on the findings of Judge Seabury. Mr. Crain is a sachem of Tammany Hall.

Simultaneously with Governor Roosevelt's authorization of an investigation of the New York District Attorney's office, W. Kingsland Macy, Republican State Chairman, renewed his efforts to put a city legislative inquiry resolution through the Senate and appealed to Senator Seabury C. Mastick (R.), of Westchester, to support the measure. The recalcitrancy of the Westchester Senate bloc defeated the passage of the resolution, but Senator Mastick last week reversed his stand to the extent of submitting a proposal for a "nonpartisan" investigating commission made up of leading citizens.

Valuable Earth Find in Lake District Raises Alarm in English Beauty Spot

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDERMERE, Eng.—The discovery in the Lake District of a deposit of a kind of earth hitherto unknown in England has aroused serious problems in that famous area. This earth is valuable, being used for preventing steam and heat escaping out of boilers. Until now it has been imported from abroad. The prospect of its being manufactured in the Lakes on a large scale, involving factories with high chimneys and the consequent disfigurement of the district has caused a painful impression among those interested in retaining the natural beauties of the landscape.

Fortunately the county of Westmorland, in which the territory involved is situated, has developed a regional plan with proposals for averting the calamity. The program set forth by the planners was recently issued. It involves a comprehensive attempt to preserve the district from the slow and relentless attack that has been in process for more than 150 years. The report also recommends ways of controlling possible factories and industries due to the extension of electric power.

The poet Wordsworth urged, more than a century ago, that more care should be taken in the design and the color of houses, and laid down rules for producing more harmony between landscape and villa. He wrote: "The author will be joined by persons of pure taste throughout the whole island, who by their visits, often repeated, to the lakes of the north of England, testify that they deem the district a sort of national property."

WORLD TO SPEND $11,000,000,000 FOR NEW BUILDINGS

Half of Total Is in United States, Commerce Office Says

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Public construction projects involving an expenditure of $11,000,000,000 will be begun throughout the world this year with half of it in the United States.

This was announced yesterday in a Commerce Department summary prepared by Hector Lazo of the construction division. He said the expenditure planned evidenced "a general world-wide speeding up of all government projects," brought about by a desire to furnish employment.

Of the total, $3,000,000,000 was estimated to represent highway construction, the remainder going toward buildings and plants.

"These vast undertakings," the statement said, "will . . . not only relieve the present unemployment situation, but also will result in economic benefit to the nations involved through the addition of a large list of permanent assets of a wealth-building character."

For the United States, the public works outlay for 1931 was given as $3,500,000,000, representing federal, state and local enterprises.

American highway expenditures planned were placed at $2,000,000,000.

Fort Wayne Provides Employment for 1300

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Employment of temporary character has been provided this winter for more than 1300 residents of Fort Wayne through the emergency machinery established by the Allen County Emergency Unemployment Committee.

Officials believe this organization, formed in response to the call of Gov. Harry G. Leslie, who requested each community to care for its own unemployment problem, has accomplished one of the outstanding relief activities in the country, providing jobs, clothing and other necessities for hundreds.

Nearly 4000 men and women registered with the committee, after a careful unemployment survey had been made through the public schools. Five distinct classes of registrants were established, according to individual or family circumstances, so that relief could be distributed first where it was most needed.

Surf Spectacle Draws Thousands to Sea Beaches

Sunny skies greeted New England today as a roaring northeaster—spectacular rather than destructive—slipped away during the night after piling foaming combers onto the New England coast yesterday and drawing thousands of motorists to the beaches to view the surf.

At no time did the tide reach heights recorded earlier in the week. The gale exceeded 60 miles per hour at some points. Electric wires were blown down, shutting off light service at Swampscott for about half an hour. Trees were uprooted. Small shipping was damaged at some points, notably Provincetown. Cottages at Roughan's Point, Revere, and other resorts, came through without further major breakage.

In the Berkshires, snow drifts reached depths of 15 to 20 feet. Veteran residents of North Adams called the storm one of the heaviest since 1888. Travel on the Mohawk Trail was reported possible but difficult.

Crowds at the beaches took on summer-time proportions. Vantage points at Winthrop, Gloucester, Nahant and other promontories were at a premium.

Several oceangoing vessels docked in Boston harbor before the storm reached its height. Others were reported to be riding safely.

Drought in Midwest Relieved by Rainfall

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8 (AP)—Compensation for the drought was distributed with a lavish hand when reviving winter spread snow and rain over a large part of the nation yesterday. Virtually the entire Midwest grain belt received a blanketing of snow, and heavy rains fell in the lower valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

The wheat and corn country in general nestled under a wet, protective blanketing of white ranging from several inches to a foot. The snow was spread fanlike east and north from the Texas Panhandle. The moisture meant millions of dollars to the growers, crop experts said.

India Adds 30,000,000 to Census in Decade

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Delhi, India, March 9

PRELIMINARY figures in connection with the decennial census just completed in India indicate that the population of the country has been increased to the extent of approximating two-thirds of all the inhabitants of the British Kingdom.

More than 30,000,000 have been added to the strength of young India in the last 10 years, bringing the total population of the country to approximately 350,000,000.

Nation Honors Justice Holmes on Anniversary

Jurist Answers Tributes by Voicing Renewed Faith in Constant Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 9—Oliver Wendell Holmes, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, took his judicial seat with the eight other justices at noon today, as he has been doing for the past 28 years. No further ceremony marked the occasion of his ninetieth birthday, celebrated yesterday by radio addresses, reaching all parts of the country.

Nevertheless evidences of the profound impression made by the Justice's brief response over the radio to eulogies at the ceremonies were evident on all sides. In a voice that carried into many homes the first realization of his dignity and gallantry, he replied to addresses by Chief Justice Hughes and others, as a man in full possession of his faculties, looking calmly ahead.

"In this symposium my part is only to sit in silence. To express one's feelings as the end draws near is too intimate a task," he said.

"But I may mention one thought that comes to me as a listener-in. The riders in a race do not stop short when they reach the goal. There is a little finishing canter before coming to a standstill. There is time to hear the kind voices of friends and say to oneself, 'The work is done.' But just as one says that the answer comes, 'The race is over, but the work never is done while the power to work remains.' The canter that brings you to a standstill need not be only coming to rest. It cannot be, while you still live. For to live is to function. That is all there is in living."

Mr. Hughes paid high tribute to his colleague.

"I think that one could search the world in vain for any personality more electric and inspiring in its contacts," he said.

In a letter from Mr. Hoover, the President congratulated not only Justice Holmes but the nation for the continuance of his "splendid services."

Other speakers in the radio ceremonies were Charles E. Clark, dean of the Yale Law Schol, and Charles A. Boston, president of the American Bar Association.

On the first day of his ninety-first year, Justice Holmes delivered an opinion that stealing airplanes is not a violation of the Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Act. Justice Holmes held that though airplanes were well known in 1919, when the act was passed, they were not mentioned in the debate which preceded passage, and that, therefore, the statute does not apply.

Colorado Proposes Care for Aged Needy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo., March 9—The poorhouse will soon be banished in Colorado, it is hoped, as a result of the passage by the State Legislature of the old-age pension law which makes the payment of a sum not to exceed $1 a day to aged and indigent Colorado citizens mandatory upon each county.

The bill, which was signed by Gov. William A. Adams, is effective in all counties by next September. Several counties expect to have the measure in operation before that time. The applicant must be more than 65 years of age and have lived in Colorado at least 10 years.

Sponsors of the new measure point out that it will do away with the stigma attached to entering a county institution and may supply the means by which some of the so-called inmates can again become useful citizens.

Old Age Bill Vetoed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 9—After the Indiana State Legislature had passed the old age pension bill, it was vetoed by Gov. Harry G. Leslie in the closing sessions of the Assembly here. Failure of the General Assembly to provide means of raising the revenue and a charge that the act was the opening wedge into the public treasury and designed to raise taxes and public doles progressively were reasons given by Governor Leslie for its veto. His veto was upheld.

Pension Bill Rejected

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan., March 9—A bill granting a pension of $1 a day to persons attaining 70 years of age, possessing property valued at not more than $3000 and having lived in Kansas 15 years before making application, lacked few votes of being passed in the Legislature last Friday.

GANDHI ACTS TO SOLIDIFY PEACE PACT

Starts Campaign to Win Full Support of Terms Made With Viceroy

BUSINESS IMPROVES; CONFIDENCE VOICED

Parties in Assembly Unite in Indorsing Resolution Approving Agreement

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW DELHI, India, March 9—Complete unanimity of all political parties was achieved for the first time at the session of the Legislative Assembly today when a resolution was indorsed recording profound satisfaction at the settlement between the Government and the All-India Nationalist Congress.

In reality, the resolution was a tribute to Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, although it was presented in fashion that brought it within the scope of Indian parliamentary procedure which forbids expression of opinion on the Viceroy's acts.

The subject was presented by a leader of the Nationalist opposition, Ranga Chariyar, who hoped the settlement would inaugurate a new era of healthy helpful coöperation in obtaining political and economic freedom of India.

The resolution was supported by independents and Europeans, while Sir George Rainy, leader of the House, associated the Government with the resolution.

Demands Complete Support

While the fruitful results of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement continued to be felt in increasing measure in all parts of India, Gandhi has started a campaign to obtain full popular support for the new program of peace.

Moreover he intends to ask the Karachi Congress which meets March 26 either to vote full confidence in his policy or elect a new Working Committee.

Speaking Saturday to a throng of 40,000 massed around a 20-foot high platform on which the Nationalist leader sat before a microphone, Gandhi emphasized the policy of coöperation which his pact with the Viceroy implies.

Beside him stood Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other members of the Working Committee who have already unanimously indorsed the agreement made by the man who leads the Congress although he is not its president.

Insurgents Yielding

Gandhi's declaration answers the speculations of British circles as to how far the pact will influence the Karachi Congress and it is now felt that even Nehru has come into line on coöperation, although he led the Lahore Congress in 1929 in a program of complete independence.

The fine distinction Gandhi has drawn between "purna swaraj" and complete independence makes acceptance of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement the primary issue at Karachi.

By Gandhi's definition, purna swaraj is possible within the British Empire; on the basis of the Lahore decision, severance with Britain was the chief intention.

More specifically, Gandhi's ultimatum was intended to answer a Red circular which was distributed to thousands at meetings in the interests of an anonymous group who signed themselves "Young India." The circular contended that the peace pact negotiated at the Viceroy's house brought no peace, since it took no cognizance of those prisoners jailed under martial law or convicted of violent crimes.

Gandhi's answer reveals that he is now definitely lined up against terrorism, which is the weapon of those seeking complete independence.

Political observers contend that if the Working Committee has to fight at Karachi for indorsement of the pact and should prove successful they will go forward at the next Round Table Conference in support of purna swaraj, which is a loose enough term to satisfy even those seeking complete independence.

Trade Markets Hopeful

Meanwhile benefit of the agreement continues to be felt throughout the country. Business in Bombay is brisker now than it has been for months, and an atmosphere of optimism pervades most markets.

Jubilation marks the situation at Ahmedabad, which might be termed the home of civil disobedience, and great preparations are afoot there to welcome Gandhi when he visits the place on a tour which is taking him to Surat, Gujerat and Bombay.

From Madras to Calcutta the same satisfactory reactions are marking business and politics, and in the Legislative Assembly here Saturday a happier note was sounded in connection with the resumed Round Table debate with serious opposition to the London findings entirely absent.

So changed is the attitude throughout the country that enthusiasm is greeting the proposal that Gandhi should be at Bombay when Lord Irwin leaves the country at the expiration of his term as Viceroy so that India might voice its gratitude to the man chiefly responsible for the new national mood.

AUSTRALIANS PROTEST DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE Vic. — Widespread concern having been caused by the indiscriminate destruction of birds by Italian residents, the Italian Consul in Melbourne, Cavaliere Mario Carosi, has been officially requested to make it known among his countrymen that many species of birds are strictly protected in Victoria.

BRITISH BUDGET OUTLOOK BETTER AS INCOME SOARS

Revenue for Month of February Exceeds Expenditure by £72,000,000

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 9—Government revenue has been coming in so well during the last five weeks as to have materially brightened the prospects for the budget now provisionally fixed for April 14.

Returns for February show that revenue in that month exceeded expenditure by £72,000,000. This leaves a current deficit of £65,000,000, which is £7,500,000 below the corresponding figure in 1929.

Estimates for expenditure for 1930-1931, excluding that for debt services which is not usually announced until budget day, show an increase, compared with 1929-1930, of £21,500,000, the chief enhancement being for social services, including unemployment relief and education. The deficit now estimated at £25,000,000 on the past year's accounts has also to be provided for.

On the other hand, consolidated debt charges are known to be down materially owing to prevailing cheap money rates. Estimates vary as to the amount of gap to be bridged by additional demands upon the taxpayer, but that new revenue will have to be raised appears to be certain. Possible sources of such revenue are being looked into, not excluding the tariff, to which, however, Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is understood to be opposed, and drink traffic duties where temperance advocates have made out a strong case for increase, especially in the case of beer. Other people who also expect to be called upon for enhanced contributions are those with incomes over £2000 annually who would pay what is known as supertax.

Features of Land Survey Described

The proposed Land Economic Survey in Massachusetts should include those features which are of interest to industrial cities and towns, Dr. Samuel C. Prescott, head of the department of biology and public health of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, declared in a radio talk yesterday afternoon.

He said that a biological survey would determine the purity of Massachusetts lakes and streams, their fitness for water supply, and the possibility of reclaiming swamp and mash lands. He added that through such a survey bird and game refuges would undoubtedly be established. In emphasizing the value of song and insectivorous birds to growing crops, Dr. Prescott pointed out that they were especially valuable in a crowded State such as Massachusetts.

"A biological survey of land taken in connection with agriculture and forestry will give data of great value," Dr. Prescott said. "If an area is especially adapted to the growth of pine forest, it is to this use, rather than the growth of a poor crop of hay or vegetables, that it should be put."

Harvard to Have Sociology Division

Harvard University announces the opening of a new division in sociology to be in effect next fall. Organized as an independent department, it will offer full facilities of study in that field for both graduate and undergraduate students.

Prof. Pitirim Sorokin, the author of a series of well-known works on the general topic of sociology, written both in Russian and English, is to head the new department. He was formerly professor of sociology at the University of St. Petersburg, and comes to Harvard this year from the University of Minnesota. The rest of the staff is recruited from the ranks of the present Harvard faculty.

The staff includes a number of men who are famed in other fields of endeavor, and who will attempt to bring about better understanding between the old schools and the new. This group includes such men as Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver and J. D. Black of the department of economics, Prof. A. M. Schlesinger of the department of history, Prof. W. M. Wheeler of the Bussey Institute and others.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Milton Selectman Wins Eighth Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILTON, Mass., March 9—Selectman Josiah Babcock, seeking his eighth term, was an easy winner in the annual town election Saturday, receiving 3014 votes out of the 5060 cast. George S. Murray, an assessor since 1927, was second with 2453, and Laurence B. Flint third with 2028.

The surprise of the election was the defeat of James R. Travers, chief of police, for constable, an office he has held during the last 10 years. Pelig Bronsdon was elected with 2228 votes.

The annual town meeting for consideration of the articles in the warrant will be held Saturday, March 14, beginning at 1:30. Among the many articles coming up for discussion will be the proposed East Milton library for which the warrant committee has recommended an appropriation. Residents of East Milton are expected to register a strong opposition to the article.

NEW LINERS ORDERED FOR 'PANAMA MAIL'

Four twin-screw express liners are to be built at Kearny, N. J., for the Panama Mail Steamship Company, it is announced by the General Electric Company, which is to provide each ship with two 6000-horsepower, geared turbines, for propulsion power. Each vessel will have a deadweight capacity of 16,600 tons, and will be 508 feet long, with beam of 72 feet, and a speed of 19 knots when loaded.

Auxiliary electricity will be supplied at sea by two 500-kilowatt generators, attached to the reduction gears of the propulsion equipment, though it may be obtained from two turbine generator sets of the same kilowatt. In port, a 200-kilowatt turbine generator set will provide electricity. The vessels are to be at the yards of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.

Price Improvements Show Trade Revival

A GENERAL improvement in commodity prices is now evident among factors regarded as the basis for business revival. Some commodities, such as copper, cotton and wool, have shown distinctly better trends the last several days, while commodity markets as a whole are showing increased stability.

Reflective of this development is the latest price index issued by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University. For the first time this year this index registered an upturn from the level of the previous week.

Tax Increases in Part Indorsed

An increase in the state gasoline tax from two to four cents, proposed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely to provide funds for unemployment relief measures, was approved by the executive committee of the Massachusetts Tax Association, yesterday.

A negative stand, however, was taken by the committee on recommendations to increase state income taxes by 10 per cent, to lower the age limit for old-age assistance, and to increase the state tax.

In approving the gasoline tax rise, the committee designated that the added revenue should be used, so far as possible, for distribution among towns and cities for "highway and traffic purposes."

"This is not the time to engage in economic discussions of the extent to which public works can relieve unemployment," the committee stated. "But a public works' program, beyond normal, is to be undertaken and the money must be found."

As to proposals to lower the old-age pensioning limit below 70, the committee thought "it would be folly at this time to thus increase by threefold the vast sums which must be provided." The recommendations that a women's poll tax of $2 be imposed and men's poll taxes be increased from $2 to $3 to provide old-age assistance funds was considered favorably.

Raising the state tax was opposed on the grounds that the "present burdens on real estate and industries should not be increased, even temporarily, more than is absolutely necessary." A change in income taxes would be inopportune at this time, prior to a proposed revision of the entire tax system, the committee declared. One thing is considered certain, "that no increase should be made this year."

School Problems to Be Discussed

Conferences on educational problems of interest to school officers and teachers will be conducted by the Harvard Graduate School of Education from March 12, through March 20, it was announced at University Hall this morning.

Open to both men and women, the first of the nine conferences will deal with the problems of the teachers of English, beginning at 3:45 o'clock, Friday, March 13 at Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge. A talk will be given by John A. Haeseler, director of the University Film Foundation, with a demonstration of the way in which mechanical appliances such as stereopticon, graphophone, and sound or silent films may be utilized in English instruction. An informal dinner will follow at the Commander Hotel, Cambridge.

The series of conferences will include music in the public schools; secondary education, teaching mathematics; vocational guidance; teaching natural science; social studies; French; and a conference with school committees and superintendents of schools.

INCREASE REPORTED IN BANK INSURANCE

A substantial increase in Massachusetts savings bank life insurance is reported for 1930, despite the general business depression and unemployment. For the two months ending Dec. 31, 1930, it is shown that there was a business increase of more than $100,000 a month over the same period in 1929.

Miss Alice H. Grady, deputy commissioner of insurance, points out that the savings bank insurance is operated on a low cost-basis, and that it is available in 100 Massachusetts banks. She says that the general healthy condition of this form of insurance shows that the people do want to buy savings bank insurance.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

W. Albert Boswell, London, England.
F. H. Boswell, London, England.
Louise Woodside, Cambridge, Mass.
Carolyn Center, Belmont, Mass.
Betty Olive, Arlington, Mass.
Elizabeth M. Brockett, Cambridge, Mass.
Miss Frances Bailey, Arlington, Mass.
Gertrude Peters Yonge, Cambridge, Mass.

FRENCH PEOPLE QUESTION STATE AID TO BUSINESS

Subsidies and Financial Help to Private Enterprise Stirs Taxpayers

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 9—The question as to what extent the Government should go into business by becoming a shareholder in a great corporation, or by granting subsidies to public utility enterprises is being called forcibly to the attention of the French public. The people are beginning to ask, "Is it economy for the state to share in, or guarantee support to, such undertakings as air transport companies, steamship lines, railroads and oil producing and refining companies?"

Last week it became known that the Aeropostale Company, a subsidized concern which had the government contract for carrying fast mails to South America, was in difficulties, and Government is now devising a scheme to come to its financial aid. Railroads, some of which are owned by the Government and others state controlled, are facing a deficit of about 2,000,000,000 francs ($80,000,000).

The Merchant Marine Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has recommended that increased state aid be given to the companies of the Generale Transatlantique, especially with a view to building a proposed gigantic new liner for transatlantic service.

The Government will be obliged, within a few days, to defend in Parliament its proposed new contracts with the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles and the Compagnie Francaise de Raffinage, which have been drawn up in order to enable France to share in the yield of the Mosul oil fields, and establish a state-owned refinery without interfering with the refineries now being erected by private interests.

Socialist critics of the existing régime are not losing the opportunity to point out the abuses to which a capitalist system of state participation in private companies may give rise. Leon Blum, Socialist leader, in Le Populaire maintains that due to the ramifications of holding companies and their subsidiaries, the State, through participation in a single company, may be called upon to carry deficits incurred by a large number of its affiliates. Other commentators observe that state participation in industry should have some other result than making the taxpayer pay debts incurred as a result of inefficient administration.

Looming up behind the whole discussion are revelations of the parliamentary commission inquiry into the Oustric affair, which have made the average investor cautious of where he places his money, and which tend to increase the taxpayers' suspicion concerning the use which the State may make of the payments.

In view of the deep distrust which the average Frenchman feels for big business, recent developments are such as to cause an enhanced suspicion of the "capitalism" sentiment on which the Socialists will not hesitate to capitalize, both in Parliament and during the elections of 1932.

HARVARD MID-YEAR DEGREES AWARDED

Two hundred and nineteen degrees were awarded by Harvard University at the close of the mid-year term, it was announced at University Hall this morning.

Those receiving degrees of bachelors of arts numbered 28; seven bachelors of science, 58 masters of arts, 22 doctors of philosophy, two associates in arts, two doctors of science in engineering, one bachelor of science in engineering, 62 masters of education, 31 masters in business administration, one doctor of commercial science, two masters of science in zoology and three doctors in medicine.

Return to Political Convention Opposed

Opposed to legislation that would substitute pre-primary conventions for the direct primary in Massachusetts, Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman declared last night, during a radio talk, that the enactment of any of the three bills now before the Legislature and calling for such a convention would be a "public calamity."

Giving his reasons for this statement Lieutenant-Governor Youngman stated that "First, it will mean we will throw away 20 years of progress, and in effect go back to the old corrupt and boss-ridden convention system; and second, the proposed convention of about 3000 delegates will take away at least 80 per cent of the power and of 80,000 women voters.

"It is impossible to exaggerate the evils of the old convention system," he said. "If the people's power of direct nomination is to be taken away and given to delegates, the rank and file will be left with only the power of voting for nominees who have been hand picked by somebody else, and who will owe their allegiance to some little group of bosses who put through the nomination."

Registrar Again Holds Up Warning

Charging pedestrians and motorists with flagrant carelessness, Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, reported 15 fatalities on Massachusetts' highways last week. This was five more than the preceding week and eight more than that of the corresponding period a year ago.

With reference to those of children he said that "after all the safety measures adopted and the highway instruction given in the schools, it is difficult to see how child casualties can be so much greater now than last year."

"It is plain to see that either adults or children are becoming heedless of the dangers of street and highway, or our motorists have been woefully careless and inconsiderate of pedestrians," he added. He wasted no sympathy on pedestrians who walk the streets intoxicated, or upon motorists who fail to take road conditions into consideration when judging their speeds.

Seventy-seven persons were convicted for operating under the influence of liquor, 59 more than the preceding week. Fourteen were sent to jail.

Bread Loaf School Faculty Announced

Nationally known authors and educators will be members of the 1931 staff of the Bread Loaf School of English, it was announced today by Dr. Robert M. Gay, dean of the school, and professor of English at Simmons College.

The group will assemble at the school, situated near the foot of Bread Loaf in the Green Mountains, about 12 miles from Middlebury, Vt., for the twelfth annual session, which will be held from June 30 to Aug. 15 under the auspices of Middlebury College.

Padraic Colum, Irish poet; Robert Frost, Clayton Hamilton, dramatic critic; Charles Rann Kennedy, dramatist; Edith Wynne Matthison, actress; Lee Simonson, scenic designer and director of the Theater Guild; Joel Elias Spingarn, literary critic, and Louis Untermeyer, author and anthologist, are named by Dr. Gay for special evening lectures.

On the teaching staff will be Hervey Allen, poet, George K. Anderson, and Sharon Brown, professors of English at Brown University, Donald Davidson, professor of English at Vanderbilt, F. Cudworth Flint, assistant professor of English at Dartmouth; Vernon C. Harrington, professor of philosophy at Middlebury, Burges Johnson, professor of English at Syracuse, Edith Mirrielees, professor of English at Stanford, Lucia R. Mirrielees, professor of English at University of Montana; Hortense Moore, professor of stage direction and design at Ohio Wesleyan, Theodore Morrison of the English department of Harvard, and Fred Lewis Pattee, professor emeritus of American literature at Pennsylvania State. Dr. Paul D. Moody, president of Middlebury, is head of the school; Prof. Harry Owen of Middlebury is assistant dean.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh west and southwest winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 34.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with local snow tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; somewhat colder tonight.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, with probably snow flurries in west portion; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest to west winds, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow or rain over north portion Monday, otherwise generally fair except rain or snow over south and probably snow over north portion Thursday or Friday; colder Monday, with temperature below normal most of week; somewhat warmer Thursday or Friday, colder again end of week.

Official Temperatures
(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Mar. 9	Max. Mar. 9		8 a.m. Mar. 9	Max. Mar. 8
Albany	34	43	Memphis	54	68
Atlantic City	32	48	Miami	56	72
Boston	36	42	Montreal	32	34
Buffalo	28	32	Nantucket	32	46
Calgary	6	...	New Orleans	62	66
Charleston	60	64	New York	34	48
Chicago	26	30	Philadelphia	30	34
Denver	30	34	Pittsburgh	30	34
Des Moines	22	42	Portland, Me.	36	38
Eastport	30	34	Portland, Ore.	46	52
Galveston	60	64	San Francisco	52	62
Hatteras	46	58	St. Louis	38	54
Helena	26	46	St. Paul	20	38
Jacksonville	62	68	Seattle	44	52
Kansas City	22	32	Tampa	52	62
Los Angeles	54	72	Washington	36	44

High Tides at Boston

Monday 3:15 p. m. Tuesday 3:37 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:13 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, American Legion Post, Legion Hall, 8.

Back Bay Association, Inc.; Annual dinner and meeting, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Meeting board of directors, clubhouse, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 100, 6. Rehearsal, Glee Club, direction Edgar J. Smith, Vialle Room, 7:30. Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 8.

State House Women's Club: Dinner; Miss Alice Lawton, guest of honor and speaker on "Adventures of a Newspaper Woman in Mexico," French Room, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 6.

Hotel Statler: Dinner, Charles H. Tenney Company, Parlor.

Address by Elihu Root on "The Palestine Mandate," West End House Forum, 8:15.

Business meeting, New England Purchasing Agents' Association, Hotel Westminster, 6.

Old South Club; dinner meeting, talk on "African Travels," by Percival P. Baxter, 6.

Theaters

Shubert—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Majestic—"Trader Horn" (film), 2:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.
Tremont—Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights," (film). Continuous from 9 a. m.
Fine Arts Theater—The film, "Zwei Herzen in ¾ Takt." Continuous from 1 p. m.
Copley—"Heritage," 8:20.
Colonial—"Elizabeth the Queen," 8:20.
Plymouth—"Petticoat Influence," 8:30.

Woman's Republican Club of Malden: Meeting; speakers: Dr. Winfred Oberholser, Mrs. Ralph Kirtland, and Justice Emma Fall Schofield; musical program, by Verdi Band; social hours and refreshments; Malden Club Hall, Washington Street, 7:45.

Cambridge: First play in competitive series for Y. W. C. A. Clubs; Hannum Hall, 7 Temple Street.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Address, "Semi-Precious Stones," by Mrs. Ethel Doane; Loring-Greenough House, Jamaica Plain.

Music Lovers' Club: Musical program by Gadbois Trio, 10:30; afternoon reception, 4 to 6; Hotel Statler.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, New England Gas Association, Parlor F. Meeting and luncheon, Charles H. Tenney Company, Salle Moderne. Luncheon, Advertising Club, Foyer.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Luncheon; H. Addington Bruce, guest speaker; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Women's club; address, "The Pacific Era Arrives," by Josef W. Hall; Highland Hall, 2:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: General tour, Miss Schacht, 11.

Harvard University: Third in lecture series on "The Philosophy of Art and Æsthetics": "Expression and Expressiveness," by Prof. John Dewey, Columbia, and William James; Emerson D, 4. Lecture, by Richard G. Appel, on music on program of Boston Symphony Orchestra concert (Sanders Theater, March 12); Reed Hall, 99 Brattle Street, 4. Second in lecture series on "Recent Dielectric Constant and Conductance Theory and Its Relation to Dielectric Loss," by Prof. J. W. Williams: "Electric Moment and Molecular Structure"; 110 Pierce Hall, 4:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 3 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock every day except Monday. Portrait engravings by Nanteuil; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Corner Museum Road and the Fenway—Water colors and pastels by alumni. Through March 14.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest Nineteenth Century water colors. Drawings and etchings by Goya. Water colors and drawings by Gabriel-Charles Gleyre.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c.; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Modern Indian pottery making, showing stages from raw material to finished product.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Block prints in color by Gustave Baumann and wood-carved duck book-ends by Dr. Lewis Hill.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Exhibit of work by members. Through March 21.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-second annual exhibiton of water colors by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by American artists specialising in sporting subjects.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Lilla Cabot Perry. Through March 21.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Decorations and water colors by Mabel Sturgis. Through March 14.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Oil Paintings and chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through March 14.

Jordan Marsh Gallery, Washington Street—Annual exhibit of pictures by contemporary New England artists. Through March 14.

Junior League of Boston, Zero Marlborough Street—Pictures and arts and crafts. Through March 14.

Lauson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Annual open exhibition of the Boston Camera Club. Through March 14.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Sepia brule prints by John W. Robbins.

Scherer Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by the younger school of American and English etchers and by Frank W. Benson.

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STREET FLOOR

WAGNER JOB BILL VALUE IS DENIED IN HOOVER VETO

President Says Plan Abolishes Federal Agency System When Most Needed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 9—President Hoover today vetoed the third of the Wagner unemployment bills designed to set up a national organization of federal and state-aid work bureaus, because he said it would have abolished the existing federal employment service at a time when such an agency is most needed, and substituted a system that would have taken a considerable period to establish.

Under a ruling of the Attorney-General that held that the President had 10 days to act on measures regardless of the adjournment of Congress, the President could have pocket-vetoed the bill. Because of widespread interest in the project he declined to let it lapse by default and in a statement issued March 7 explained his objections to the measure.

Accompanying his declaration were communications from William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, who unsuccessfully opposed the measure when it was before the House of Representatives, and William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General. Both objected to the Wagner bill on the ground that it would eliminate the employment service now in the Labor Department.

The President declared that he was asking Mr. Doak to coöperate with the various interested organizations to draft a plan for presentation at the next session of Congress, "which will avoid the difficulties presented by this bill."

No Mention of Substitute

In this regard the President made no reference to the substitute for the Wagner bill which was drafted by Mr. Doak and reported to the House, but which that body rejected by an overwhelming vote. Mr. Doak, however, referred to this bill in his report that accompanied the President's statement.

President Hoover explained that he had studied the bill carefully, "in an effort to find a method to make it of use in the present employment situation." The study had convinced him, he added, that it would do more harm than good and "that, if I would prevent a serious blow to labor during this crisis, I should not approve the bill."

The present federal employment service is finding jobs for men and women at the rate of 1,300,000 a year and has special divisions for farm labor and veterans which are not covered in the Wagner bill, Mr. Hoover said.

"And even were there no other objections to the plan," he continued, "it cannot be made effective for many months or even years. It is not only changing horses while crossing a stream, but the other horse would not arrive for many months."

Mr. Mitchell said that state authorities would have to be consulted, "the action of state legislatures awaited, and when some progress has been made in setting up the new agencies to aid the unemployed the restrictive provisions of this act, such as that for apportionment of funds, would deprive the system of flexibility and hamper efficient action in the present emergency."

Present System Upheld

Mr. Doak said that the very employment service which the bill would first of all abolish was founded upon the idea of coördination with state and local employment agencies, especially for aid in interstate placements.

The veto leaves the Department of Labor with $500,000 for expanding its present employment agencies. A provision in its appropriation bill carried $1,500,000 in case the Wagner measure was enacted or $500,000 if it failed.

The President's statement in part follows:

"I have given earnest study to the so-called Wagner bill for improvement of public employment agencies in an effort to find a method to make it of use in the present employment situation.

"I find upon study, however, that if I would prevent a serious blow to labor during this crisis, I should not approve the bill. I have repeatedly urged a proper extension of public employment agencies, but this bill, unfortunately, abolishes the whole of the present well-developed federal employment service and proposes, after certain requirements are complied with, to set up an entirely new plan by subsidies to the state from the Federal Treasury. . . .

Require More Study

"The fundamental questions involved also require more consideration. This bill proposes, as I have said, to destroy the federal employment service in the Department of Labor, which has developed out of many years of experience, and to substitute for it 48 practically independent agencies, each under state control, the Federal Government paying for them up to 50 per cent, and based not upon economic need of the particular state but upon mathematical ratio to population.

"On the other hand, the existing federal employment service is today finding places of employment for men and women at the rate of 1,300,000 per annum. . . .

"There is no provision for the continuation of these two very important special services under the new plan, and the interstate quality of the Federal service is destroyed.

"In any event, the bill required effective action by the legislatures and governors of the various states at a minimum time, requiring so long a period for its establishment as to be of no purpose in this emergency, and there is therefore ample time to consider the whole of the question involved. There is no financial loss to labor in allowing this bill to lapse. . . .

"I am asking the Secretary of Labor to coöperate with the various interested organizations to draft a

Steamer to Leave Boston at Midnight

For the first time in the history of the port of Boston a big passenger liner will sail from East Boston at midnight. The Cunard Steamship Company announced today that the Aurania will sail at 1 a. m. next Thursday on a West Indies cruise. Heretofore New England people sailing from Boston have left port between sunrise and sunset.

This is the second cruise by the Cunard Line from Boston to the West Indies this winter. The vessel will call at Bermuda, Kingston, Santiago and Havana, and return to Boston March 29. Among the passengers will be a large group of Boston Chamber of Commerce members, who are combining a winter holiday with a good-will trade trip in behalf of New England industry. The steamer is in command of Capt. E. R. Dophin, former staff captain of the Aquitania.

The innovation of midnight sailings from Boston will be introduced with the idea of giving passengers the benefit of the entire evening ashore for entertainment and other purposes. Midnight sailings in New York have gained in popularity since introduction by the Cunard Line some time ago.

SAVINGS BANK WOMEN TO HOLD CONFERENCE

The annual conference of the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women will be held in the Hotel Statler, March 12 and 13. Thursday evening will be taken up with social activities. The business sessions will be held on Friday.

Numerous speakers, including Arthur Guy, bank commissioner; Miss Margaret Gantley of the Ellis Title and Conveyance Company of Springfield; Miss Mary L. Guyton of the Department of Adult Alien Education, and Miss Margery Faille of the Jamaica Plain branch of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, are on the program. The annual banquet will take place on Friday evening, at which Epsey Albig, deputy manager of the savings division of the American Bankers' Association, and Prof. Almada P. Comstock of Mount Holyoke College, will speak.

PRESIDENT ORDERS CAMP MADE READY

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The favored retreat of President Hoover for the past two summers in the Virginia mountains on the Rapidan River is to be made ready for occupancy.

Rapid improvement in stream flow at the fishing lodge and the return of water to the springs which furnished the drinking water have brought orders for the marine corps to lift winter's wrappings.

The fishing season opens on April 1. Present plans are for the President soon to begin his usual week-end trips to the mountain retreat, where he has taken practically the only rest he has had since coming into office.

MORGAN SHOPS GAVE EMPLOYMENT TO 300

Three hundred persons were given employment every day during the past year at the various Morgan Memorial Goodwill shops, according to the report made by F. C. Moore, treasurer, at the Founder's Day meeting of the Morgan Memorial in the organization's building on Shawmut Avenue, Saturday.

Dr. F. H. Slack of Brighton and Courtenay Guild were elected president and vice-president, respectively. The treasurer also reported that $212,880.93 was paid out by the organization for opportunity labor and relief work.

OFFICIALS' SALARIES CUT

ACUSHNET, Mass., March 9 (AP)—Salaries of town officials were cut by 10 per cent here at the annual town meeting Saturday. The town appropriated $127,799.90, a reduction of $12,359.94 from last year's total.

Paris invites you to the grandest entertainment ever devised—the International Colonial and Overseas Exposition, May through October, 1931 . . . the seven wonders of the world, and seventy times seven more, with the savage peoples of every clime and race of the earth . . . for full information, inquire of any French Line agency, any tourist agent or travel bureau, or write American Commission, 4 East 52nd St., New York City.

GO—OVER
"THE LONGEST GANGPLANK IN THE WORLD"
to The International Colonial and Overseas Exposition
SPEED—COMFORT—ATMOSPHERE—AND A CUISINE THAT IS A CONTINUAL DELIGHT await those who choose any of the Classic "Ile de France class" that constitute the French Line fleet.
French Line
Local Agents: 631 Boylston Street, Boston

Be Proud as a Peacock Wear Strutwear
Hosiery for Men, Women and Children.
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

It Takes Sand to Tell This Indian Story

NAVAJO ENGAGES IN OLD TRIBAL CUSTOM

With Red, Yellow, White and Brown Sand for His Pigments and the Desert for His Easel and Canvas, He "Paints" in Silence.

The sand-painting tradition of the Navajo Indians is said to go back to ancient days when the history of the tribe was handed down to posterity by means of signs and symbols outlined in this way, somewhat as the skalds and sagas of the vikings carried along the progress of their kind to succeeding generations.

RAILWAYS PLEAD FOR EQUALIZING OF COMPETITION

Demand Safeguards Against Inroads of Waterways, Buses, Pipe Lines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 9—Three great competitors have emerged in recent years to reduce their earnings of the railways and to threaten some of them with disaster unless conditions are quickly "equalized," according to hearings by the I. C. C. The three competitors are waterways, highways and pipe lines. The hearings are now final session in Washington. Taken together, the testimony offers what is probably the most comprehensive picture of the present rail situation ever assembled.

As to waterways, spokesmen for the railways assert that they are well able to meet the competition if the canals and water systems are made to charge rates in proportion to their costs and are not subsidized by the Government. That they are subsidized by the Government is the charge of the carriers.

Buses are not regulated except in a few States, it is charged; they do not pay a fair share of the cost of the public highways which they use, and therefore, spokesmen for the rail companies charge, they are able to compete at unfair terms with the carriers. Taxation of the gasoline-driven public vehicles, to produce an "equality of competition" is the demand for the American railway industry at the present time.

Typical of the kind of evidence the I. C. C. is getting is that from Charles Barham, general manager of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, who argues that price cutting by trucks and buses will eventually reduce the value of rail securities, so that the carriers will be unable to get new capital. Executives of some of the biggest railways of the nation have testified in these hearings.

Pipe lines, being stretched over the nation, delivering oil and gas thousands of miles away are taking the business formerly perfomed by the freight trains. The discovery within the last two or three years of a means of welding pipes and stamping them out, at many times less than the cost of the old casting system, has given an amazing impetus to this business.

Schemes are being discussed for delivering pulverized coal, or wheat through these cheaper pipe lines by means of gas pressure, or fans. Orders are outstanding for 1000 miles of additional pipe line this year it is said. Every cubic foot of gas delivered by pipe, means just so much less coal carried by freight to be manufactured into gas at point of delivery.

The I. C. C. investigation does not deal primarily with this latest competitor of the railway, but it has come under discussion.

Much of the new type of competition, like that of pipe lines and overhead electric lines, is inevitable, and cannot be prevented, even if that were desirable, rail spokesmen admit. But they declare that "unfair" assistance to competitors should not be given, and particularly stress highway competition on this point. For example, Mr. Barham, in his testimony, points out that the 886 miles of railroad operated by his company are paralleled practically throughout by hard surfaced roads, the majority of which are aided by the Federal Government through general taxation. Trucks on these roads compete with the railways.

Experts to Examine Collection of Nuts

BALDWIN, N. Y., March 9 (AP)—The biggest variety of nuts in the world, those on Willard G. Bixby's seven-acre tract, soon will undergo the annual spring inspection. Between 300 and 400 assortments will be examined by government agriculturists who seek to know what's new in the nut business.

Fifteen years ago on a spot 25 miles from the heart of New York City, Mr. Bixby, a retired shoe polish manufacturer, started the nut farm as an experimental hobby. Today he has more than 100 varieties each of black walnuts and hickory nuts, more than 40 kinds of hazelnuts, 20 pecan varieties, 15 butternut, 10 Japanese walnut, and many oddities. He's still experimenting with the view to aiding commercial nut growing.

Mr. Bixby says he is "taming the wild nuts" and has found that only by grafting a twig from a producing tree on the limb of another can nuts be produced. He says a nut cannot be planted and a producer raised. Betterment of size, kernel and cracking quality are his aims.

FOR *gleaming teeth*

TO BE thoroughly effective your dentifrice should not only clean the surface of teeth but should penetrate the tiny crevices along the edge where gums join teeth.

Squibb's Dental Cream is specifically designed to accomplish this two-fold purpose. It clears away the dull mucin coating—and it sweeps into places untouched by the toothbrush, cleaning and purifying.

With the use of Squibb's, your teeth stay white, your smiles are attractive. Squibb's is pleasantly flavored. It refreshes the mouth and sweetens the breath. A large tube is only 40 cents at any drug store.

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"Protect the Beauty of Your Smile"

SQUIBB'S Dental Cream

TRADE TRIBUNAL ATTAINS 100 P. C. IN AWARDS MADE

Code of Arbitration Given for Settlement of Controversies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 9—A code of arbitration practice and procedure presenting a standard, organized practice of arbitration now in use by business men and attorneys, which may be applied to the settlement of business controversies in any jurisdiction in the United States, has just been published by the American Arbitration Association.

The code which, according to the association, is the first of its kind issued in this country, reviews the practice of organized arbitration in the United States under arbitration laws and describes the procedure where there is no law.

During five years' experience in the American Arbitration Tribunal, 2254 disputes, involving 2500 parties, 500 attorneys and affecting many millions of dollars and important rights, were submitted to that body, the report says. Of the 1094 awards rendered in the tribunal in the cases that proceeded to hearings, only six have been seriously attacked in the courts and these six were sustained by the courts, it adds. Not one party, therefore, lost an award through subsequent litigation.

The average cost of an arbitration proceeding is $35, since the arbitrators serve without compensation and the only expenses incurred are the actual costs of arranging the proceedings and conducting the hearings.

The board of directors of the association has appointed a permanent advisory council, headed by Frank H. Sommer, dean of the New York University Law School, to administer the American Arbitration Tribunal, the code and the service bulletin to be published, the announcement said.

Industry Is Held Decisive Element

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9—In Russia as in the United States, the polling booth is being displaced by the machine, as a symbol of democracy. This was the conclusion of an address on "Disappearing Democracy" at Yale University last night by Francis P. Miller, chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation.

"The decisive element in modern life is not political but industrial," Mr. Miller said. "Our prosperity as a nation depends not upon the Republicans or the Democrats but upon the maintenance of a specific type of industrial system. This system is increasingly governed by the dictates of applied science. In other words, the commands of the industrial machine are tending to become the sovereign authorities in the modern state.

"In this respect there is a striking resemblance between social trends in Russia and in the United States. In both, the expression of the opinion of the people has less and less significance as the requirements of an impersonal industrial system become more and more dominant."

TWO STRIKE LEADERS RELEASED ON BONDS

Bonds of $5000 each were provided the United States immigration officials today for Miss Edith Berkman and Patrick J. Devine, alleged leaders in the textile disturbances at Lawrence, who have been held at the immigration station, East Boston, as "deportable aliens." They were released this afternoon upon assurance of the bonding company that they would be produced when wanted for the hearing as to their possible deportation.

The money was raised by the International Labor Defense Council. The third of the group, William T. Murdock, is still held at the detention quarters of the immigration station, no bond having been provided for him.

HOUSE TO HAVE 423 MEMBERS

CONCORD, N. H., March 9 (AP)—The New Hampshire House of Representatives will have an average membership of 423 for the decade ending in 1940, according to statistics made public yesterday by Secretary of State E. D. Fuller. The present membership is 419.

SOLDIER LOANS CITED AS AID IN SETTLING DEBTS

Personal Obligations Now Outstanding Estimated at $12,400,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 9—More than half of the $700,000,000, which war veterans are expected to borrow from the Government during the next few months under the soldiers' bonus law, will go to liquidate debts and obligations already incurred, according to Dr. Franklin W. Ryan, vice-president of the National Cash Credit Association.

This retirement of debts will be beneficial to business and will act as an impetus to trade, Dr. Ryan declared in an economic bulletin, published here yesterday. He estimated the total of all current personal obligations now outstanding in the United States at about $12,400,000,000. Of this amount, about 36.3 per cent is owed to retailers on open account debts; 20.2 per cent on installment accounts; 18.5 per cent on life insurance policy loans; 8.1 per cent on overdue rent, taxes and similar obligations; 2.4 per cent on personal loans between friends and relatives, and 14.5 per cent on all other varieties of personal loans.

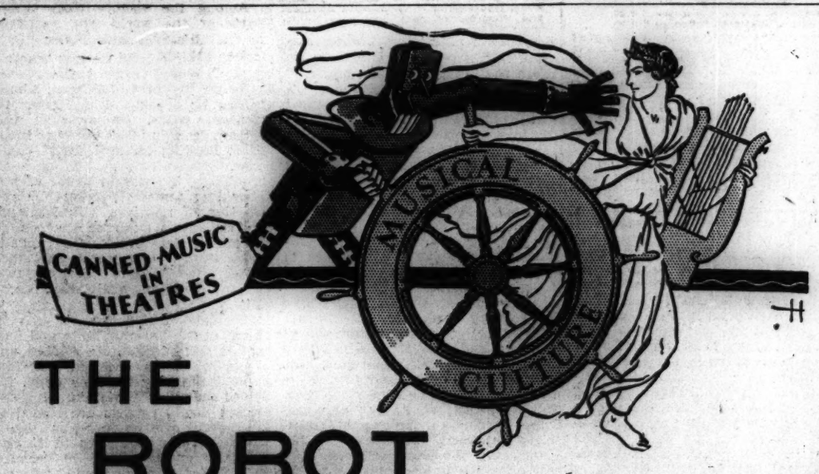
"It is this enormous total of $12,400,000,000 of current indebtedness which is the basic cause of the tremendous wave of borrowing on the part of the ex-service men," the bulletin said. "Why millions of former service men are seeking loans aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars has mystified many of our leading statesmen, but when we find that at the present time each family in the United States is in debt on the average more than $350, it is not difficult to assign a reason for at least 60 per cent of this new $700,000,000 of personal financing.

"We have found from sampling studies of more than $3,000,000 in personal loans that fully 60 per cent of all small personal loans of all kinds are caused by previous indebtedness. If $400,000,000 is used in retiring outstanding debts, then this residual borrowing for new purchases will be around $300,000,000.

"There is no doubt that this will help thousands of retailers even more than the liquidating of frozen accounts. There are many ways in which it will bring about numerous changes for the better. This $700,000,000, or possible $900,000,000, of personal financing by the Government may turn out to be the long hoped for impetus that is needed at this juncture to start our economic system on its way out of the present business depression."

PRINCE AT MAR DEL PLATA

MAR DEL PLATA, Arg., March 9 (AP)—The Prince of Wales came here in a special train from Buenos Aires today for a private visit until he returns to the Capital next Saturday to inaugurate the British trade exposition.



THE ROBOT AT THE HELM

HERE is a struggle of intense interest to all music lovers.

If the Robot of Canned Music wrests the helm from the Muse, passengers aboard the good ship Musical Culture may well echo the offer of Gonzalo to trade "a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of ground." Are you content to face a limitless expanse of "sound" without a sign of music?

Monotony in the theatre—corruption of taste—destruction of art. These must inevitably follow substitution of mechanical music for living music.

Millions of Music Defense League members cordially invite you to join them in putting the Robot in his place. Just sign and mail the coupon.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Without further obligation on my part, please enroll my name in the Music Defense League as one who is opposed to the elimination of Living Music from the Theatre.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
(Comprising 140,000 professional musicians in the United States and Canada)
JOSEPH N. WEBER, President, 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Safe Miles IN KELLYS now proved BY KELLY SAFETYGRAPHS

KELLY TIRES have always been famous for Safe Miles. Now we have found a way to prove it. A test car, driving continuously for thousands of miles, was driven over strips of carbon paper at various stages of hard road wear. The tires, like huge rubber stamps, printed these "carbon copies" of Safe Miles. See how clear and distinct their sharp edge remains as the miles pile up—thousand after thousand. That is why Kelly Tires give you not only miles of wear and service, but Safe Miles throughout their remarkably long lives.

FOR SAFE MILES

See them!

BRAND NEW
Note the sharp-edge contact that gives safety.

½ WORN
Slight wear—safety still well defined.

¾ WORN
Tire worn—but you can still see safety.

...AND GOOD FOR THOUSANDS MORE SAFE MILES!

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KELLY TIRES
Kelly Tires are sold exclusively through independent merchants
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NEW YORK CITY

DRY REPUBLICAN POLICY DECLARED 1932 NECESSITY

Leaders Favoring Prohibition Say United Front Must Be Maintained

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 9—The tumultuous special meeting of the Democratic National Committee last week and the National Economic Conference that the progressives will hold here Wednesday and Thursday of this week have not been without their effect upon Republican leaders.

The latter are intently watching developments, fully aware of their profound significance in relation to the 1932 presidential campaign. Republican leaders realize clearly that they face a great test next year in retaining control of the National Government, and they are carefully scanning every phase of the opposition's activities.

Above all Republican leaders close to the President are anxious to avoid the situation that is apparently developing in Democratic ranks, a divergence over prohibition. Republicans, no less so than Democrats, are split over the issue.

Preserving a united front on the wet and dry question, however, is far from a simple matter. There is strong pressure in Republican ranks that the party veer away from the dry stand of the Administration.

How to keep these powerful, normally Republican, but wet forces in line is the problem. Dry leaders in the party insist that there can be no compromising on the issue. The Republican Party, they assert, must adhere to the dry cause and President Hoover must stand for reëlection in 1932 as a dry.

Significant expression of this important view was voiced March 7 by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, and L. J. Dickinson (R.), Senator from Iowa, two dry leaders in Congress and both loyal adherents of the President. Mr. Capper saw in the Democratic controversy clear evidence that the party was going "wet" in 1932 and that it behooved the Republican Party to take a squarely dry position.

He conceded that the Republicans might lose votes in the wet East but expressed the opinion that this would be more than offset by gains in the West and Midwest "and probably some of the southern states."

"Prohibition cannot be straddled," said Mr. Capper. "It is an issue that must be met in the national campaign, and I believe the Republican party will be dry and that the Democrats will take the wet side. President Hoover will be the nominee of our party and the fight for the dry cause will bring about his reëlection."

Mr. Dickinson, who for years has been a leader of the farm bloc in the House, said he "welcomed a campaign over the wet and dry issue and was confident that the Republican Party would win if it took the dry side.

"President Hoover will be renominated as a dry," he said. "The Republican Party must elect to uphold the Eighteenth Amendment, and I believe this will assure the success of Mr. Hoover in 1932."

The statements of Mr. Capper and Mr. Dickinson were also interesting for the emphasis they placed on the candidacy of President Hoover in 1932. In the ensuing months between now and the next Congress in December the question of the President's candidacy is expected to be definitely determined.

It is accepted in the capital that he will run for reëlection. The question is whether he will be effectively opposed within the Republican Party for the nomination. The next 10 months are to determine the matter.

Colombia Striving to Adjust Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Outstanding efforts have been, and are being, made in Colombia to adjust economic conditions brought on by world-wide depression, according to D. A. Del Rio, assistant vice-president of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, here. Mr. Del Rio has recently returned from an extended trip through Colombia.

"The rapidity and determination with which Colombia has attacked its economic problems is the outstanding factor in the country," Mr. Del Rio says. "Further, there has been a drastic cut in the 1931 budget, while expenditures have been brought in balance with reduced income.

"The political situation is satisfactory and the Administration of President Olaya Herrera enjoys the support of the Colombian people. Thanks to a modern banking system, exchange is at par and has suffered practically no fluctuations.

"There is good reason to believe that if political and fiscal stability continue as at present and the coffee situation undergoes no material change, Colombia will be one of the first countries to recover after the United States."

2,000,000 NEEDY IN DROUGHT AREA RECEIVING HELP

(Continued from Page 1)

Arkansas drought sufferers by that organization will not be discontinued until conditions are such as to justify the action.

The pledge of continued aid was given by A. N. Hannah, Johnson County chairman of the Red Cross drought relief committee, during a meeting between a special legislative committee and unemployed coal miners of this area. The promise followed a telephone conversation with state Red Cross headquarters at Little Rock.

"The job will be carried on as long as the demonstrated needs warrant," Little Rock headquarters said.

Apprehensions of the miners were aroused by a circulated report that Red Cross aid would be discontinued March 1. Committeemen representing the miners of this section got in touch with state labor headquarters and asked that some steps be taken to carry on the work until employment can be found for mine employees. March 1, each year, is the date when farm owners begin financing their crops for the year. A big majority of persons being aided by the Red Cross are farmers and the report of discontinuance of aid was based on the idea that the farmers would be able to care for themselves when the crop was begun.

The probability that mine operations will not be resumed before August or September and that in the meantime there would be little if any work for miners, apparently was overlooked when the decision to withdraw aid was announced. State labor officials called the matter to the attention of the Legislature and a special committee was appointed to visit the mines here and recommend action to be taken. The reconsideration of plans of the Red Cross was announced following the conference between the committee, the miners and Red Cross officials.

While there are approximately only 1000 miners out of employment in the Clarksville area, labor leaders estimated that approximately three times that number of residents of the State depend entirely upon coal mining. The entire number is out of employment, mines throughout the State being closed.

UPHOLSTERERS LOSE STATUS IN UNION

PHILADELPHIA, March 9 (AP)—Approximately 1800 members of Upholstery Weavers Union, Local 25, have automatically forfeited their official status with the United Textile Workers of America by refusing to call off their strike and return to work today, officials announced today.

The members of the local union walked out of upholstery mills Feb. 2, repudiating an agreement to accept the decision of an arbitration board which had approved a 14 per cent reduction in wages.

The strikers were ordered to recognize the arbitration agreement and return to work today by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers. The strikers decided to remain out and try to effect a settlement with their employers by direct negotiations.

BIG SUM FOR SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The municipal education authorities of this city are planning to spend £1,200,883 during the next five years in erecting new schools and extending and reconditioning existing ones. The projects include two new secondary schools, a big extension to the College of Technology, six new senior public elementary schools, two new junior and infant schools, and the development of special services.

NATIONS ACTING TO PROTECT THE MAN WHO WALKS

(Continued from Page 1)

responsibility plan for motorists advanced by the American Automobile Association.

Where neither of these plans is in effect, the victim or his family has only the ordinary processes of law against a defendant who frequently has little if anything out of which a judgment can be collected.

Consequently, from other sections of the United States, Europe, and far-off countries come reports that legislative assemblies are considering measures along one or the other of these lines to compel or at least encourage, a greater degree of financial responsibility as well as care on the part of motorists.

Massachusetts was the first Commonwealth to inaugurate universal compulsory motor insurance in an area where as many as one-eighth of the people owns cars. Thus it has become looked upon as the pioneer State of compulsory liability insurance in the United States.

Briefly, the Massachusetts law provides that every motorist before obtaining registration plates for his car must first show that he is insured up to $5000 again personal injuries he may cause to others. Rates, fixed by the Insurance Commissioner, are based on a territorial system, which divides the State into zones according to population and traffic flow. Light, medium and heavy cars draw a graduating scale of charges.

Assures Responsibility

The outstanding recommendation of the Massachusetts law, in the view of its friends, is that it gives reasonable assurance that not merely most but all of those who have just claims against motorists will receive substantial compensation.

It goes further than the semi-compulsory systems of other states which, these persons say, permit each driver to have one serious crash and then perhaps only come into action after the damage is done and cannot be paid for. It assures the citizens of the State that the operator of virtually every car on the highway is backed by the financial responsibility of an insurance company.

The extent to which the Massachusetts plan has fulfilled its purpose in guaranteeing compensation is shown in information furnished by the State Department of Insurance that insurance companies settled claims, or reserved money for settlement, amounting to $38,588,400 during the first three years of the insurance act.

State authorities do not argue that the Massachusetts law is a factor either for or against safety on the highways, for they say the law was not designed to make the highways safer but merely to see that claimants are properly compensated. Consequently no records have been kept to prove whether or not the law has even shown possibilities in this direction other than the usual totals of highway fatalities.

Safety Not the Purpose

On this point, Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, commented as follows: "Unfortunately the law is being criticized for its failure to reduce casualties, and it is true that the actual total of casualties on the highways has increased from year to year. But the mathematical increase cannot be taken as a true index of the trend in highway safety, for the increase in accidents has not been so great as the increase in the number of drivers and car registrations. Looking at it from this angle, an entirely different picture is obtained, for the percentage or proportion of casualties is then seen to be slightly lower each year since compulsory insurance started in 1927."

Efforts to work a safety clause into the existing Massachusetts law are being made by several groups, one of which is headed by Merton L. Brown, State Insurance Commissioner, who believes in heavier insurance rates for drivers who have accident records and revocation of driving privileges when operators have proved themselves habitual offenders. If Mr. Brown is successful, Massachusetts will occupy a unique position in the insurance field for, so far as is known, no other place has combined the essential advantages of both full compulsory insurance and penalty ratings.

Another faction seeks to abolish the present law in favor of a personal responsibility act. This group insists that the law has failed as a safety measure, that it is too costly, that it has caused congestion in the courts, which often prevents the settlement of legitimate claims for months and even years.

Fraud Piles Up Costs

Settlement of fraudulent claims, it is charged, has entered substantially into the paid-out losses of insurance companies and consequently resulted in an increase in rates to the motorist. While state authorities have no accurate gauge of the extent to which false claims had been perpetrated, they admit that experience has shown that this practice must be guarded against.

Owen B. Augspurger, chairman of the A. A. A. Safety Responsibility Committee, is quoted as saying in criticism:

"It is worth while noting that in 1930 there were presented in Massachusetts 61,000 claims for damages, as compared with 20,000 in 1925. It can be said in fairness, that practically all competent observers have reached the conclusion that compulsory automobile insurance has proved ineffective as far as the promotion of safety is concerned, and in addition has caused political turmoil, increased insurance rates, and penalized the many for the misdeeds of a few."

Critics point out that it has proved necessary to charge higher premium rates every year since the system first went into effect. They emphasize that no distinction is made between the reckless and the careless in the matter of rates. This provides a further criticism that while semicompulsory systems permit one mishap without insurance coverage, Massachusetts law permits the motorist to have as many crashes as he likes provided he is covered by insurance at the regular premium rate.

Furthermore, advancing rates are blamed for a number of cancellations of insurance policies because of failure to keep up deferred payments. With insurance policies canceled, the Registrar is obliged to revoke or suspend licenses and registrations. But Captain Parker estimates that nothwithstanding the efforts of enforcement officers there are nearly 1000 drivers on the state highways all the time whose insurance has lapsed. The Legislature is being asked to prohibit cancellation of insurance policies because of deferred payments, which might mean that the companies would insist upon full cash premiums.

There is a widespread opinion that if the Legislature expects to make the insurance law operate as a safety measure to weed out the reckless driver, it must first initiate a plan to write insurance "on the driver" instead of on the automobile. While few will claim that the Massachusetts law has been a complete success, those who have been most closely associated with its administration are loath to abandon it and believe it can be perfected by gradual elimination of defects in details.

SOVIET PREMIER DEFENDS SYSTEM IN PRISON CAMPS

(Continued from Page 1)

gation of timber camps by other governments but suggested that foreign journalists enjoyed freedom of movement and could view the situation for themselves.

In his extensive review of Soviet foreign relations he remarked regarding the United States: "Despite the uninterrupted growth of economic relations hatred of everything of the Soviet proletariat continues. The Fish Commission tries to create a united front with European groups preparing for a blockade or intervention in the Soviet Union, and attempts to place responsibility for the crisis on the Soviet Union. But when they forbid imports from the Soviet Union they must know this will immediately be reflected in our purchases from America."

The Premier struck a balance sheet of Soviet relations with European states, expressing satisfaction over the relations with Germany, Italy and Turkey, the Soviet Government having just concluded an agreement with Turkey under which each state will notify the other six months in advance if Black Sea naval armament is increased.

Attacks Vatican's Policy

On the other hand he saw "exceptional hostility" against the Soviet Union on the part of France, whose attitude he considered dangerous to European peace. He attacked the Vatican, declaring that the Pope himself is heading an anti-Soviet campaign.

Declaring the rise to power of the Labor Party made possible the resumption of relations with England, he warned his audience that emergence of a Conservative Government might start a new world war since Conservative leaders mostly favor carrying out an anti-Soviet campaign.

Mr. Molotoff said there is growing hatred of the Socialist state and fear that it will succeed. He elicited applause when he declared the Red Army is growing stronger daily. He denied charges of Soviet dumping, declaring Soviet exports are less than two-thirds of the pre-war figure, while Russian purchases in foreign countries exceed sales. He declared the Soviet Union would increase grain exports, striving to get the best possible prices.

PRESIDENT AND WIFE VISIT HERBERT JR.

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—President and Mrs. Hoover arrived here early today after a visit with their son, Herbert Jr., who is convalescing in Asheville, N. C. The visit took place in Briar Cottage, where the younger Hoover and his wife have lived since last October.

On the trip down and back the President occupied a drawing room on a regular sleeping car attached to a special train, the first time he has traveled other than by private car since he took the office of Chief Executive. The only other official members of the party were the secretaries of the President and Mrs. Hoover.

PUBLIC LANDS TRANSFER TO STATES URGED

Hoover Committee Would Retain Control Over Federal Projects

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Transfer of public lands to the states was advocated yesterday, with certain exceptions, by the special committee appointed by President Hoover to study the subject.

The recommendation was contained in a report prepared by the committee headed by James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior after several months' investigation. It was made public at the White House.

Areas important for national defense, national parks, forests, reclamation projects, reservoir sites, and bird refuges would be reserved for federal control under the recommendations.

The committee urged that states which subscribed to uniform federal laws regarding conservation of mineral resources also should have mineral rights transferred to them.

Unless a program of uniform state and federal legislation and administration is adopted, the report said, mineral resources should be retained by the Federal Government.

At present there are 178,979,446 acres of land principally in the West. Originally the United States owned 1,441,486,160 acres.

The effectiveness of the Homestead Act was questioned in the report. There has been, it was said, a gradual decline in the number of 640-acre stock-raising entries since 1922, due largely to failure of the settler.

"Ruined fences and abandoned homes dot the landscape for many miles, pitiful evidence of human hopes buried beneath the economic insufficiency of 640 acres in a semi-arid section as a stock-raising unit to support a family," the report said.

Little of the remaining land holds any hope of economic sufficiency, the committee added, unless there is a large section of public grazing land near by.

"The Federal Government should cease to be a party to the inducement" of settlers to enter such land, the report contended.

STIMSON SEEKS MORE DATA UPON SOVIET REGIME

(Continued from Page 1)

tively, is that there has been relatively little study or understanding of the question either within his own department or in other government departments outside. While he has one department expert, Robert F. Kelley, who gives most of his time to Russian problems, Mr. Stimson feels that neither he, himself, nor any of his chief assistants have even begun to familiarize themselves with Soviet Russia.

Mr. Stimson is known to view the problem of the Soviet as one which is much broader than one merely of Russian debts to the United States and recognition of the present Russian Government. The problem has grown beyond this, he believes, and now has many domestic aspects as well as international.

It can be said that Mr. Stimson maintains a broad and humanitarian outlook in regard to the Soviet Union. Many of the advisers closest to him are equally liberal, despite the reputation which the State Department won for itself under the Secretaryship of Frank B. Kellogg and Charles E. Hughes of being firmly anti-Russian.

Differences of Opinion

The highest officers in the State Department, Joseph P. Cotton, Undersecretary, and Francis White, Assistant Secretary, are known to be sympathetically inclined toward Russia, and at one time were not averse to recognition. Nelson T. Johnson, former Assistant Secretary and now Minister to China; J. Reuben Clark Jr., former Undersecretary of State, and now Ambassador to Mexico; and former Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, all held more or less the same view.

Some of Mr. Stimson's advisers say that it is impossible for the United States either to ignore and a serious mistake to antagonize a nation of 150,000,000 people, with some of the greatest resources in the world. They assert that while the United States and Russia represent the opposite extremes of social, government and economic systems, between the two there may be some way of arriving at amicable diplomatic relations.

However, there is a wide divergence of opinion within the State Department, and the only thing upon which there is some degree of unanimity is on the point that Soviet Russia should be studied.

At one time it was Mr. Stimson's hope that he would find a new Assistant Secretary who knew considerable about Russia and could make it his specialty.

King Alexander Visits Quake Area

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (AP)—King Alexander and the Premier, General Zivkovitch, left here during the day for southern Serbia to superintend relief operations in the area stricken by the earthquake shocks of Saturday and Sunday. Trains were being sent out with food, shelters, drinking water and other supplies. Before departing, the King gave orders that such soldiers as had homes in the devastated area should be allowed to return there at once to aid in caring for their relatives. Damaged roadbeds and spreading rails in some places have delayed the arrival of relief trains.

Between 80 and 150 persons were reported to have perished in eastern Jugoslavia and adjacent Bulgaria, more than 900 buildings having been demolished in eastern Jugoslavia, according to the reports.

The shocks were felt across Bulgaria, to the shores of the Black Sea; also in Greece, where 70 houses were destroyed in the village of Kavaliton, and in eastern Thrace and Adrianople. The epicenter was near Drama, Bulgaria.

PANAMA TO START MOTORCYCLE PATROL

PANAMA CITY, March 8 (By U. P.)—The Government announced yesterday that it would retire the present mounted police force and establish a motorcycle corps as a result of the opening of Panama's first link in the Pan-American Highway. The new road connecting the capital with David, near the Costa Rican border, was completed last week.

The money used to maintain the presidential yacht, Panquiaco, withdrawn from service, will be diverted to the purchase of two motorcycles and two airplanes for the Republic's postal and air passenger service.

Adjustment of Farm Production to Potential Demand Proposed

New Chairman of Federal Organization Announces Program of Marketing System Development Along the Lines Laid Down by His Predecessor

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 9 — Two major objectives in furthering agricultural coöperation were outlined by James C. Stone, newly appointed chairman of the Federal Farm Board, in assuming his new post today. This program, Mr. Stone stressed, was directly in line with the general policies of Alexander Legge, his predecessor.

The twofold plan of the board, as explained by Mr. Stone, is as follows:

1. Development of a marketing system operating in the interest of the producer—the elimination of wastes and unnecessary costs, the improvement of grading, packing and processing of the product, elimination of the evils of competitive selling and establishment of an organized system of selling supported by complete market and economic information, which will enable coöperatives to deal with the buyers on a basis of equality.

2. Through coöperative organization the board expects to bring about consistent progress toward the goal of adjustment of production to potential demand. It believes that an adequate coöperative marketing system will enable the organized farmer, who intelligently plans his farm operations, to obtain for his products the maximum price which economic conditions justify.

During the two years' existence of the board, Mr. Stone said, financial assistance has been extended by it to 101 coöperative associations, many of which are national or regional marketing agencies with their memberships composed of hundreds of local coöperative units.

The purpose of this aid has been to strengthen these organizations, to enable them to render more efficient service to their members, to coördinate their activities with those of other associations handling the same commodity, and in many cases to assist in the setting up of a national sales agency for the commodity.

Of the 101 associations to which loan commitments have been made up to March 2, 1931, Mr. Stone said, 100 are located in the continental United States and one in Porto Rico. The total of these commitments has been $253,119,905.40.

"I wish to emphasize," Mr. Stone declared, "that loans are not made primarily to provide funds at a low rate of interest for coöperative associations. At the present time, as a matter of fact, coöperative associations are obtaining the greater part of their finances from private sources and it is right that they should. The Federal Farm Board can only provide supplemental funds."

Loans are made by the board for the single purpose of assisting in the development of a national coöperative system of marketing for agriculture.

"One sees and hears a lot these days about how much the farm board is going to lose of the $500,000,000 revolving fund. Yes, some money may be lost, but any losses sustained will be small in comparison with the benefits to agriculture and, for that matter, the country as a whole."

CALIFORNIA TOURING GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Motor tourist travel to California was 19 per cent greater in January 1931 than in January 1930 according to a report from the Automobile Club of Southern California. Of automobiles bearing the licenses of other states 16,938 entered California during January.

SWEDISH RAILWAY TO BE ELECTRIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—The Swedish Riksdag has decided to electrify the state railway line from Stockholm to Malmo in the south of Sweden. When completed, the journey to Malmo, a distance of 66 kilometers, now taking 10 hours, will take only 7¾ hours.

The decision is of great importance, as it will not only provide work for thousands of Swedish workmen, but will also be of great help to Swedish industry, as practically everything to be used will be produced in the country. The total cost is estimated at 70,000,000 kronor and it is hoped to complete the work by the end of 1933.

The work can practically start at once, as preliminary contracts have already been signed and only awaited the definite decision of the Riksdag. Contracts for 37,000,000 kronor ($9,866,667) have thus been signed chiefly for 104 new electric engines, which the ASEA works, in coöperation with three other Swedish firms will deliver. Two metal factories are contracting for 4100 tons of copper wire amounting to about 5,000,000 kronor.

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1-lb can Busy Corner Floor Wax	.27	Celanese Shades for Bridge Lamps	1.98
Triangular-shaped Oil or Dust Mops	.49	1 quart 4-hr. Varnish Stains	.69
4 and 5 ft. Stepladders, choice	1.00	1 quart 4-hr. Decorative Enamel	.79
10-qt. Round Enameled Dish Pans	.59	1 gallon Kannoon's Ready-mixed Paints	1.49

KANN'S—THIRD FLOOR

Cause of Inequality in Schools Declared to Hinge on Taxation

Money Alone Will Not Insure Good Educational Institutions, but They Must, Nevertheless, Have Adequate Income, California Commission States

CALIFORNIAN SCHOOL SURVEY SERIES—No. 18

Criticism of its public schools caused the California Legislature two years ago to authorize a commission of laymen to study all phases of the elementary and high-school systems of that State, and to report every opportunity for their betterment. The searching report of that commission, now in the hands of a state printer, has been written for popular consumption, largely "in words of two syllables." Because the problems involved are common to many sections and the recommendations offered are widely applicable, the report is here reviewed in 20 articles.

By COURTLAND HOLDOM
Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—How may every public school child within a state be guaranteed educational facilities costing no less than a minimum which is admittedly fair? This question, involving a complete analysis of public school costs, has been answered by the California Commission for the Study of Educational Problems. Greater participation by the state government in school matters, and a larger share of expense borne by the state, is its solution of the problem.

"For many years students of school support in California have been calling attention to the great differences in the tax-paying ability of various districts," the commission's report will state. "In some of these districts the maximum district tax of 30 cents on the $100 of assessed valuation will raise less than $100 per teacher unit, while in certain other districts the same tax rate will raise over $4000 per teacher unit. The inevitable result of this condition is flagrant inequality between the districts in the kind of schools maintained for the education of their children.

"While the expenditure of large sums of money will not in itself insure good schools, it is none the less true that good schools cannot be maintained without adequate income. A recent court decision contains a statement to the effect that 'taxes are the life blood of the school system.' If this is true, then taxes which are inadequate deprive the schools of the vital element without which their functions cannot be properly performed."

Tax Burden Shifted

Over a series of years, the commission found, the burden of supporting California's schools has been gradually shifting from the corporations which pay the state taxes to the individual citizens who pay taxes on real estate and personal property for the support of schools through county and school district channels.

Increases in population have greatly accentuated the differences in the ability of districts to support their schools through local taxation. Between 1920 and 1930 the state population increased 65.5 per cent, 52 city school districts having a population increase of from 100 to more than 1000 per cent. In many cases property valuations have kept pace with the growth of school populations, but in others the funds available for education have been either stationary or have increased slowly, while the school attendance has leaped ahead. In 1929, Jefferson district, in Los Angeles County, for instance, was able to spend only $71.19 per pupil in average daily attendance, while Palos Verdes, in the same county, expended $258.18 per pupil.

"Each of these districts," the report will say, "receives state aid calculated on exactly the same basis, and the small difference in amount per pupil derived from county appropriations is an insignificant part of the total difference in income. The inequality is thus due almost entirely to the differences in the tax-paying ability of the two districts.

"These inequalities are not peculiar to California, but are to be found in greater or less degree wherever any considerable portion of school income is derived from a tax on the property of a political unit for school support smaller than the state. Recognition of the fact that escape from gross inequalities in the schools of a state can be secured only by equalization measures adopted and carried out by the state has been growing rapidly during recent years.

Equalization Planned

"Equalization plans recognize certain procedures which must be taken as a preliminary to any scheme of equalization. The first of these is the determination of what shall be accepted by the State as a minimum eduactional program to be guaranteed to every child in the State, regardless of the tax-paying ability of the district in which he happens to reside. Some difficulty will be experienced in reaching an agreement as to what such a minimum program should cost, but it is essential, not only that this fundamental question be decided, but that it be decided in such a way as to secure legislative and popular support.

"Some plans under discussion contemplate exemption of the school district from any contribution for current cost of school maintenance, except such district expenditures as may be made for purposes not covered by the minimum program. Under such a system district boards, elected by district electors, would frequently be charged with the expenditure of a fund to which the district, as such, had not contributed. While this is actually done under the present system in nearly 40 per cent of the school districts of the State, it cannot be regarded as a plan to be encouraged. A district which, as a district, makes no contribution to the fund from which its school is maintained is receiving representation without taxation. In the judgment of the commission this is a sure way to deaden local initiative and interest, and finally to undermine the small amount of local control which district boards are still permitted to exercise.

"The presumption is that the State, or the political subdivision of the State which supplies the funds necessary for the support of any class of school, will eventually assume full control over the expenditure of the money which it contributes. There is good reason to believe that if state support or county support is carried beyond a certain point, the State or the county in defense of its revenues will ultimately provide either for the supervision and full control of all schools or for their direct administration.

Fixed Fund Proposed

"This problem is concerned with the development of a plan which will enable certain school districts of low tax-paying ability to maintain their schools at a level of efficiency more nearly approaching the standards set by schools of similar size and type in districts more fortunately situated in the matter of income.

"It appears to the commission that the steps to be taken in the solution of the problem of equalization are substantially as follows: Determination of the cost of the educational program to be prescribed and guaranteed by the State to every child; adoption of a plan by which the income neecssary to pay the cost of the prescribed program may be provided; decision as to the policy to be pursued in the distribution of the necessary income.

"What then is the basis for arriving at the cost of a state-prescribed school program?

"In the judgment of the commission, this basis is determined by the size of the state equalization fund, which in turn depends upon the prevailing attitude of the voters and taxpayers of the State toward their schools.

"Careful computations made by the commission indicate that a fund equal to about 10 per cent of the present state apportionment for elementary schools would enable every elementary school district in the State to conduct a school costing $76 to $80 per pupil in average daily attendance, or at a corresponding cost on a teacher unit basis. While this cost is below the average for the State there are many schools now operating at costs ranging from $60 to $70 per pupil in average daily attendance. A fund such as is suggested would bring the income of these schools up to approximately the income level at which the majority of the elementary schools of the state are now being conducted.

"The commission does not believe that under existing conditions any legislative action should be taken, the result of which would be to increase the burden of school support now resting upon the owners of real and personal property in the various counties. Nor, in view of the small percentage of school costs now assumed by the State, does the commission consider it advisable or necessary to retain the constitutional provision above referred to in its present form."

The concluding articles of this series will review the commission's recommendations for better organization of rural schools.

Australian Project to Peg Bread Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Having failed to receive the expected federal wheat guarantee, the growers of New South Wales have turned to the State. They pressed the Premier John T. Lang and the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Dunn, for relief, not only for themselves, but also for the storekeepers who had financed them while the wheat was growing.

Following a wheatgrowers' conference, the Minister for Agriculture promised that the Government would provide a moratorium to prevent them being ruined.

Upon intimation from the storekeepers, that credit to farmers would have to cease, the Commonwealth Bank eventually agreed to advance to pools 2s. 4d per bushel and the State Government promised introduction of legislation to fix the price of wheat for local consumption at 4s. per bushel. This legislation is expected to be made complete by fixing the price of flour for local use, and likewise the price of bread, the latter not to rise above 5½d. for the 2-pound loaf of white bread.

PROCESS FOR DYEING LINEN PERFECTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Among certain flax-growers in Ireland and in the factory where their flax is made into linen, there is no unemployment, and their prosperity is due to a new linen dyeing process recently shown to the press in London.

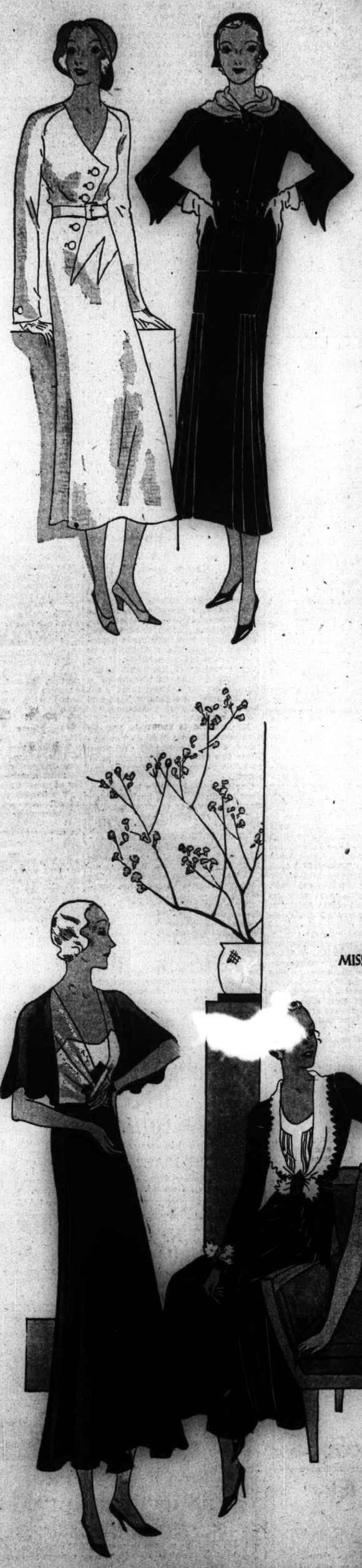
The process is a hard-won secret, the result of many years of scientific research into vat dyeing in its relation to linen threads. By breaking up the particles of dye which have a tendency to coalesce, and keeping them in a state of suspension while dyeing is in progress, the color is able to penetrate to the innermost fibers of the hard linen thread. Whereas before linen was dyed only on its surface, under the new process it is dyed through and through, and Irish linens in a wide variety of new colors are possible.

Perfecting of the process has led to a considerably increased demand for colored linen goods.

AMERICAN FIRM GETS ECUADOR RADIO WORK

PHILADELPHIA, March 9 (AP)—The Philadelphia Business Progress Association announced Saturday that the Durham Radio Corporation of Philadelphia has concluded negotiations with the Government of Ecuador for the installation and operation of the entire radio broadcasting system of that country.

The first station will be at Quito.



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BLACK AND WHITE—in a dinner dress designed by Miller Soeurs. Of chiffon with an adjustable crossed front, both practical and becoming. Copied in women's sizes at $65

STREET DRESS that looks like a suit—almost indispensable this Spring. Redfern presents it with a crisp yoke of silk pique and an attractive scalloped motif. Copied in canton. Women's Dresses . . $39

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YALE TIGHTENS UP ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

High and Preparatory Schools Students Must Finish Courses on Schedule

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—High school and preparatory school students who fail to finish their course on schedule time will in future have but little, if any, chance of being admitted to Yale, according to a report made to Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of the university, by Prof. Robert N. Corwin, chairman of the board of admission at Yale.

Until now, if a student failed to pass the entrance examinations upon graduation from his secondary school, he spent a year at a "cramming joint," as they are known here, and was especially prepared by a staff of teachers who had learned from experience the type of questions asked in the entrance examinations. Henceforth, it appears from Professor Corwin's statement, students will have to pass their entrance examinations without this extra year of preparation. It is expected that other institutions will follow Yale's example, as happened when Yale banned September entrance examinations for those who had failed in June.

The new decision is based on a study undertaken by the board of admissions with the aid of the department of personal study. The investigation indicated that with a complete record of each applicant's four-year preparatory period in secondary school, it ought to be possible to predict with some confidence the character of the applicant's subsequent college course. Likewise, it has shown that the age and class rank are important factors. All admission tests are, accordingly, or should be, attempts to learn how well or ill the applicant has done his last job—that is, his four-year school course.

"The question is frequently asked," Professor Corwin says," usually by those advocating the admission of an applicant whose record is not high, 'Does the board of admissions take no account of character?' The answer is that nothing is considered more important, but that the type of character which makes the greatest appeal to the board is one which has been transmuted into a good record."

No changes in the requirements for admission have been adopted during the present year, Professor Corwin added.

Statistics quoted by Professor Corwin showed that 175 (20.9 per cent) of the class of 1933 are sons of Yale men.

The Dance

Mary Wigman

Mary Wigman gave her second Boston dance recital in Symphony Hall Saturday evening. The house was well filled and responsive.

One sees Mary Wigman again without disenchantment. The indelible impression of her first appearance is reinforced. Other dancers, except perhaps the Kreutzberg-Georgi duo, the most important of her disciples, fade into a mildly pleasant memory before this fiery revolutionary. With her strong, supple body, under absolute control, she plays upon the imagination. With marvelous dynamics, with exquisite nuance, she speaks to us in the language of Terpsichore, undiluted.

It was interesting to observe the little variations in her repetitions of numbers from the first program. This time she danced the "Monotony Whirl Dance" from "Celebration" no less effectively without that crescendo of drumbeats that so stirred the first audience to applause. The applause was there, genuinely felt, but not frenetic, as before. The dance itself proved its pricelessness and the impossibility of its imitation by lesser artists. The extraordinary "Witch Dance" in mask, from the Dance Cycle, "Visions," retained its uncanniness and revealed new qualities. The "Festive Rhythm," from the Dance Cycle, "Shifting Landscape," would still benefit by a more attractively cut costume. Of all Miss Wigman's repertory we have seen here, perhaps the nearest thing to the accepted notion of dancing is the lyric "Pastoral" ("Shifting Landscape") and the two wild, free "Gypsy Dance Songs" that closed the program. We should like sometime to see the dance cycles in full.

Of the new numbers, the "Allegro Arioso" from the "Suite based on Spanish songs and rhythms" was the most arresting, partly by comparison with other versions of Spanish dancing we have seen. The Wigman portrayal is a purely rhythmic conception of the Hispanic idea, without literalness, utterly original.

"Dream Image" ("Visions") was a thoughtful study, comparable to the artist's earlier "Face of the Night," like, yet unlike Kreutzberg-Georgi's "Bad Dreams," more earnest, possibly more sincere.

The "Dance of Sorrow" ("Visions") danced in memoriam to Pavlova recently in New York, gave noble expression to tragic grief. We felt that here again the perfect tribute was paid to that ethereal little dancer who held our hearts so long.

Mary Wigman is the true tragedienne of dance. She has lightness, but little humor. And we prefer it so. We do not look for fun-making in Greek tragedy. We find all we want of that in the comedies. Only artists of Miss Wigman's caliber can galvanize us into thinking.

There was an ovation at the end. Corsages of violets were thrown upon the stage. Miss Wigman repeated a fragment (a fragment only, let it be noted) of the last "Gypsy Dance." We hope America will not teach her to descend to encores—or to getting laughs.

M. L.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System, "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 10

Rhythmic Music

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (WJZ—T). 8.
Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra (WEAF Chain). Hawaiian review. 8.
Coon-Sanders Orchestra; Ashley Sisters, vocal trio (WEAF Chain). 8:30.
Anson Weeks and his orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.
Browne and Llewelyn, vocal duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS). 8:45.
Carroll Gibbons, guest popular composer; Sigmund Spaeth; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). "My Mother Was a Lady," and "Rube" medley by Mr. Spaeth; "Garden in the Rain," introducing Mr. Gibbons. 9:30.
Morton Downey, tenor; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; Jesse Crawford, organist; orchestra (CBS—T). 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.
"The Little Tory" (WEAF Chain). An incident in the life of Aaron Burr in the Soconyland sketch. 7:30.
"Death Valley Days" (WJZ Chain). Panamint, one of the noted mushroom cities of California. 9:30.
"Mr. and Mrs." (CBS—T). 10.
"Rapid Transit" (WEAF Chain). From the Bronx to the Battery, anywhere the subway penetrates. 11.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:05, 6:45.
Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). Dance of the Comedians, Bartered Bride (Smetana); Phaeton, tone poem (Saint-Saëns); Scherzo, Symphony No. 2 (Borodin), first time in America; Overture, Rienzi (Wagner). 9:30.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Four selections of Gounod in entire French program. 11.

Soloists and Orchestra

"Works of Great Composers" (WJZ Chain). Orchestra under Hugo Mariana. 8:30.
Helen Rush, soprano; Gene Baldridge, tenor; Cass Whitney, baritone; orchestra (West inghouse—WJZ—T). "Pioneer" period. 10.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Interviews by Edwin M. Alger. 6:30.
Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.
"Commodity Price Agreements and the Market Basket" (WEAF -T). Discussions in the Voters' Service program. 7.
"The Political Situation in Washington Tonight" (CBS—T). Weekly résumé by Frederic William Wile. 7.
Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS). 8:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ —T). A one-man show. 7:30.
Johnny Marvin, popular songs (WJZ Chain). 10:45.

Hockey

New York Rangers-Detroit (WOR). Forty-five minute story from Madison Square Garden by Jack Filman. 10.

Daytime Programs

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). 10 a. m.
Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain). 11:45 a. m.
"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon
National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain). 12:30.
United States Navy Band (WJZ Chain). 1:30.
The Four Clubmen, male quartet (CBS—T). 2.
"World News About Women" (WEAF Chain). Mrs. Theodore Weicker. 2.
"A Musical Family" (CBS—T). Lecture and demonstrations in the American School of the Air period. 3:30.
Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). 2:45.
"Music in the Air" (WJZ Chain). Artist recitals. 3.
Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.
Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone (WEAF Chain). "Golden Gems" period. 3:30.
Chicago Serenade (WJZ Chain). Orchestral period from Chicago. 3:30.
Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Popular program by soloists, feminine trio and orchestra from San Francisco. 4.
"Italian Idyll" (CBS—T). Characteristic program by orchestra under the direction of Vincent Sorey. 4
"American Women Face Employment Problem" (WEAF Chain). 4.
Adele Vass, soprano; Earle Palmer, tenor (CBS—T). Columbia Artist Recital. 4:30.
Leo Reisman and his orchestra; guest speaker (WEAF Chain). 5.

MONTPELIER SCHOOL PRINCIPAL RESIGNS

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 9—The resignation of the Rev. Dr. John W. Hatch as principal of Montpelier Seminary has been presented to the board of trustees, it is announced here.

The trustees have accepted it and have extended to the Rev. Charles C. Chayer of Barre, pastor of the Hedding Methodist Church of that city, an invitation to become the head of the school when Dr. Hatch's resignation takes effect at the end of the present school year.

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CLOSED SUNDAYS

The Metropolitan's Iris

Photograph by Carlo Edwards

ELISABETH RETHBERG

'Iris' at the Metropolitan

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

MASCAGNI'S "Iris," presented at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, under the musical direction of Vicenzo Bellezza, Evening of March 6, 1931. The cast:

Iris.....Elisabeth Rethberg
Osaka.....Beniamino Gigli
Kyoto.....Giuseppe De Luca
The Blind Man.....Ezio Pinza
First Geisha.....Santa Biondo
Second Geisha.....Pearl Besuner
A Ragpicker.....Giordano Paltrinieri

Partial explorations and uncertain pioneerings, such as Mascagni makes in "Iris," must be admitted to our scrutiny, if we hope to be fair. We shall have to consider an occasional minor melodist and pay heed to his affirmation of faith, if we expect to keep all the links of musical development intact. We may not, indeed, stop with a few composers' names, and with a small body of distinguished things which we call the repertory. For opera, instead of consisting of a number of items of separate origin, is a single expression to which many craftsmen contribute their skill. Accordingly, there is no Rossini, Donizetti, Bellini, Verdi or Puccini, but only one artist after another contributing to a general picture.

We find panels entitled "Norma" and "Aïda," let us say, and we accept them as the most forceful and brilliant of the Italian Pantheon. We may not detach these, however, from the others and regard them as completely independent masterpieces. First, somebody's attempt that fails, then somebody else's execution of the design that succeeds.

"Iris," for example, is a study by a secondary tone-painter which Mr. Gatti-Casazza brings to the costly notice of his Metropolitan clients. Why get up the expensive parade for so mildly enticing a matter? Well, you leave this grotesque sketch out of your calculations and you fail to account for another work, fair and finished, that has become a classic. Unless you start from Mascagni's "Iris," you will never arrive at Puccini's "Madam Butterfly."

That's the way with Mascagni; to start a ball rolling. He introduced "verism" into opera, however that word may be defined. Without his "Cavalleria Rusticana," we may doubt if the succession of pieces which constitute Puccini's renown and career could ever have come into existence. In fine, Mascagni's name may no more be crossed out of the Puccinian story than Liszt's out of the Wagnerian.

As for the presentation at the Metropolitan matinée, enough that the principals, Mr. Gigli and Mme. Rethberg, interpreted with good grace rôles for which neither they nor any other tenor and soprano, probably, are by temperament suited. For while the dramatic theme of "Iris" has much poignancy, the characters are scarcely susceptible of illusive impersonation. Osaka and Iris are figures, granted, in Oriental costume, but they scarcely seem human beings of any race. In "Madam Butterfly," with the man an American and the woman a Japanese, how the effect, from mere contrast of nationalities, instantly comes right! Nothing, after all, is so unlifelike as unrelieved local color. Good for Mr. Gigli and Mme. Rethberg, just the same, that they could realise the composer's idea in voice and action. Nor was their labor thrown away; for if Mascagni leads singers a stumbling progress, he holds a vision before them worth their earnest pursuit.

Radio Tonight

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:30 NBC, Mystery Girl.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Popular program.
7:00 New England Orchestra.
7:30 Willie Morris, soprano.
7:40 Masterpiece pianist.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 Vocal duo; xylophone soloist.
8:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; novelty orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Countess Albani, soprano; Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes."
10:30 NBC, Symphonic Rhythm Makers: Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Hugo Mariani's Orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 "Kentucky Ky"; time.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Rip Van Winkle," "David and Goliath"; Marcella Shields, guest artist.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:55 Slogan Contest; time; weather; Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review.
6:15 Louis Weir, organist.
6:30 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time, NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Domestic drama.
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Balalaika Orchestra; Lou Conrad, vocalist.
9:00 NBC, Victor Young's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra; Harry Watts, pianist.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch. "Indian Names."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Sport Review.
11:14 Preview of M. I. T. show, "Technicalities."
12:00 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Children's playlet.
5:05 Dramatic sketch.
5:10 "Melody Snapshots"; orchestra.
5:15 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Show Boat"; orchestra.
5:45 Popular orchestra; time.
6:00 Yankee Network Salute to Advertising: Mme. Elyse Rushford, French concert pianist; Knickerbocker Quartet.
6:30 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 Maguerite Porter, soprano; Camille Girouard, baritone; Sarah Miller, pianist.
7:15 Dance Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 "Bringing Up Father."
8:00 CBS, Barber Shop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; concert orchestra, Wilfred Pelletier, conductor.
9:00 Leo Reisman and his orchestra; male trio.
9:30 CBS, Pierre Brugnon, tenor; Taylor Buckley, baritone; style radiogram; Max Smollen's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun, columnist.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WRDH, Boston(630kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Musical program.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 George Raydel, organist.
6:00 Weather; organ; temperature.
6:30 Organ recital.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestral.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 a. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air."
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—WNAC Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—"Port of Boston and Trunk Railroads," Mayor James M. Curley.

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Boston Art Notes

Lillian Cotton

At the Copley Gallery on Newbury Street, an exhibition of portraits by Lillian Cotton makes a gay and amusing assemblage. June Walker and The Lunts, a Comtesse, a few English folk (so we judge), some delightful children are depicted in the clear-colored, decisive-patterned style which distinguishes Miss Cotton.

Portraiture allows for considerable latitude. The problem today is to say something which is out of the scope of the camera. The light and shade method is abandoned intentionally by many painters and certain conventions resorted to. In Miss Cotton's case there is a deliberate emphasis of line, of contours, of features, outline of scarfs, etc. Form is suggested through color laid on with the intention of stressing cylindrical volume and not modulated surface.

Miss Cotton employs a palette of light opaque colors which are used directly, ornately, for surface effect only.

If one were to place her amongst American artists she would stem from that branch which bears the Speicher-Kroll-Bellows mark.

Mabel Sturgis

At the New England Society for Contemporary Art there are water colors and decorations by Mabel Sturgis. Annecy, Paris, places in England, contribute material for Miss Sturgis's depiction. She has a taste for the large pattern, for the panoramic scenic effect. Some decorative panels exhibit an interest in painting purely ornamental. A profusion of blossoms and plants of animals and tree forms, yields a fanciful and attractive result.

Dwight Shepler

Portrait drawings by Dwight Shepler provide the second show at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. Ambassadors and ministers among others make up an elect group of sitters for the artist. He works in a careful, tidy way, supplying well-wrought details which make the contours and features of the sitter unmistakable. Bearing down upon the crayon with a little more weight makes the more luminous and highly contrasted effect which distinguishes Mr. Shepler's work.

Museum School

Water colors and pastels made by members of the Boston Museum School Alumnæ Association may be seen in the gallery of the school on The Fenway at Museum Road.

The display divides itself between those alumni who have made a profession of painting and those who practice the art as a hobby. Unless in the matter of increased determination, in the indulgence of a slightly free style, there is no great difference between the specialist and hobby pursuer.

Names such as that of Harry Sutton Jr. and Nelly Littlehale Murphy present contrasts which do not signify a common source of education. These two represent the extremes of aquarelle styles which prevail hereabouts.

One feels the lack in a large group show of this kind of a quality which should be peculiar to water color. It is a medium which gains its charm not alone from the fluidity of surface but from an aqueousness which enlivens, even quickens the composition. Some artists fail to get transparency, some are bound to a tightness which differentiates the painting only negligibly from a colored drawing.

There are pictures which capture the attention for pleasant qualities, such as those by Sidney Chase, Eleanor Motley and Blanche E. Colman.

D. A.

STOP AT PLYMOUTH ARRANGED

So many American business men going to Europe on the steamer Olympic, sailing from New York March 13, for their annual spring visits to the British Isles, have requested the White Star Line to order the Olympic to make a special call at Plymouth, Eng., that the company has arranged to accommodate their passengers.

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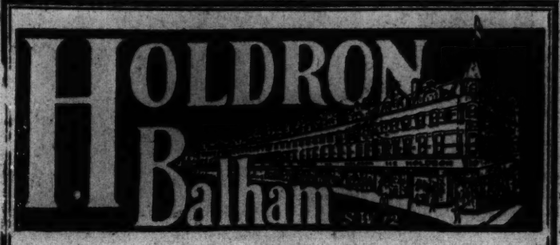

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Music in Boston

Albert Spalding

Albert Spalding, violinist, gave a recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, assisted by André Benoist, pianist. The program was made up of a Preludio and Siciliano by Veracini, Mozart's Concerto in E flat major, Schumann's Sonata in D minor, op. 121, for piano and violin, and a group of lighter pieces.

The audience, which was not so large as the artist deserved, was nevertheless exceptionally enthusiastic, and its applause was a just tribute to some superb violin playing. Rarely are so many violinistic virtues united in a single player as Mr. Spalding possesses—a tone of singular purity, an intonation that never seems even doubtful, a fine feeling for the lyric phrase, a lively sense of rhythm, a complete technical equipment and above all an inviolable musical taste.

These qualities were displayed to splendid advantage in a program that avoided hackneyed pieces. The Veracini item was exquisitely published. Mozart—merciless assayer of musicianship—was met on his own ground. Even the Sturm und Drang of Schumann were made ingratiating through the artistry of Mr. Spalding and his accomplished aide, Mr. Benoist. The titbits were tossed off with a flair for effect but without sacrifice of musical standards. Lili Boulanger's "Cortège" was repeated in response to prolonged applause. And then the audience refused to let the player go until he had indulged them with a complete after-recital. Again the subscribers to the Sunday Concert Course had reason to congratulate themselves.

L. A. S.

People's Symphony

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor, gave the ninth concert of the present season. The orchestra was assisted by Leon Vartanian, pianist, and the Ensemble Choir of Boston. The program: Locatelli, Concerto Grosso for String Orchestra and Piano (Henri Piller, pianist); Massenet, "Scènes Pittoresques"; Mozart, Piano Concerto in D minor; Dvořák, "Carneval" Overture, and B. J. Dale's "Before the Paling of the Stars," a Christmas hymn for mixed voices and orchestra.

The Concerto Grosso proved a mild imitation of the Bach concertos. The first movement was played with good tone and well-sustained legato. The Largo and the Allegro Molto one also found of more than passing interest. It is gratifying to note that the string section of the orchestra is now able to respond when work of this sort is asked of it. Had Mr. Stone required more from the piano (a judicious lifting of the lid of the instrument would have improved the tonal balance) the entire ensemble would have been considerably improved.

The "Scènes Pittoresques" by Massenet are frankly popular in style and extremely easy to listen to. The audience yesterday bestowed applause upon both conductor and players.

Mr. Vartanian is a young man of talent and sensitive musical perception. He accomplished the Mozart concerto with ease and polish. Although the music is intrinsically fragile (not by any means Mozart at his best) it is nevertheless melodiously ingratiating, especially the Romanza, which Mr. Vartanian played in a very musical manner. But if this young man is to give an arresting performance of piano music, he must acquire verve and strength, for at present his tonal palette offers only subdued colors. The audience offered him prolonged applause at the conclusion of the concerto.

It is unfortunate that the powers in charge of this program failed to give proper recognition to the Ensemble Choir, which played so conspicuous a part in the success of the afternoon, for this choir is composed of well-trained singers from the Protestant churches of Greater Boston, able to give Mr. Stone far more than he asked of them yesterday afternoon. Nor was Mr. Stone especially happy in his orchestral accompaniment. If works of this type are to be performed with the orchestra, sufficient time should be given for perfecting the integral parts. The work is rather conventional in form but harmonically interesting. The chorus revealed tone of exceptional beauty, both in pianissimo passages and those requiring full voice, and to judge from the singing offered yesterday it should be able, under skillful guidance, to give an entire program of interest and variety.

G. M. S.

Travel Talk

Branson de Cou

"I had no idea it could be so fascinating," said the layman-in-travelogue, at Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon. And neither had we. "The Holy Land," the second subject of Mr. de Cou's "Dream Pictures," has been covered times over. But if there is anybody who can bring a dash of the unexpected to the accustomed, it is the genial citizen of the world who tells you his travel experiences in such cozy, chatty fashion, who illustrates them so artistically with pictures of his own making, and music of his thoughtful selection.

There are three chief reasons why tourists are sometimes disappointed in their first visit to the Holy Land, said Mr. de Cou. First, the lack of good hotels. If you must have your room with bath, and carry other little chains of habit with you, don't go. Second, the controversial atmosphere which abounds in this ancient territory, where sordid rivalries over sacred spots mar one's own mental response to the surroundings. Disregard them, is Mr. de Cou's advice. And last, the disadvantage of preconceived opinion. You have your own idea of what the Holy Land ought to be like. And it isn't. So make up your mind to it beforehand.

Mr. de Cou wished the pictures to do the talking. He confined his comments to what seemed most essential to understanding. As usual, he skirted way round the obvious, the commonplace and pointed out only what seemed to him striking, eminent, different.

His pictures are not only beautifully colored. They often have composition, balance, rhythm. And what if the music which accompanies the dream-picture sequences is automatic? Does not Paul Hindemith suggest that music for the film should be reproduced by mechanical pianos or organs? Not that Hindemith's pronouncement is a first, or a last, word. But it is certainly a modern one. And he was referring no doubt to motion pictures, which Mr. de Cou does not use. Still there is a correlation between the mechanics of focusing still-lifes on a screen and of placing a disk in a phonograph, or running off a reproducing-piano record. Mr. de Cou chooses these records with the greatest care for their fitness to the subject, although we may not always agree with his choice. For instance, we should never think of associating the "Valse Triste" of Sibelius with the environs of the Dead Sea. But that may be because we have heard it so often in association with another argument.

The pictures of Jerusalem and Bethlehem, and of Shepherd Life in Palestine (the latter, we understood him to say, Mr. de Cou did not make himself) brought us perhaps nearest to the life of Bible times.

The Dome of the Rock, erected over the "Rock of Abraham," believed to be the actual rock of Abraham's intended sacrifice of his son, showed the glowing mosaic work inside the dome with kaleidoscopic effect.

There are people who find Travelogues the very nadir of dullness. And indeed they can be fairly apathetic. But to those who must do their traveling by proxy, they give a world's-eye-view that would otherwise be unattainable, and a heightened sense of the fullness and richness of human life.

Columbus Perhaps Guided by Plovers

Dr. Clyde Fisher, curator of visual instruction at the American Museum of Natural History at New York, gave the second lecture in a series of four, for the Massachusetts Audubon Society, at the Hotel Statler, Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Fisher referred to the tradition that a flock of birds flying southward caused Columbus to alter the course of his ship which soon brought him to land. In all probability, he said, these birds were golden plovers, as each year they return from the arctic regions, leaving Newfoundland for a 2500 mile flight over the sea toward the West Indies.

The slides and films which Dr. Fisher showed his audience revealed his intimate knowledge of birds of species ranging from hawks, owls and water fowl to those of songbird and warbler size.

For many years Dr. Fisher has been engaged teaching children to know and love birds and his lectures are equally pleasing and instructive to adults.

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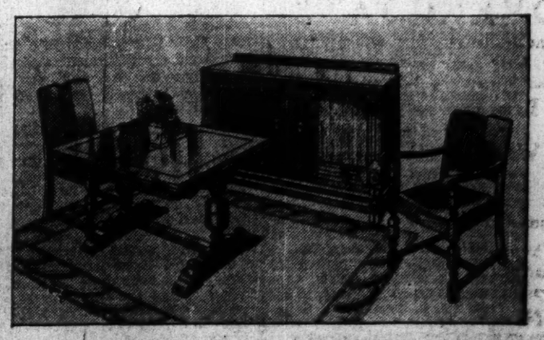

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BIG STEP TAKEN ON WATER FRONT OF JERSEY CITY

First Unit of $70,000,000 Transportation Project Now in Commission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first step in a comprehensive development of the Jersey City water front was completed with the opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad's new freight terminal.

The entire layout, including civic improvements, will when completed cost $70,000,000, according to estimates, and will include several modern double-deck piers, each nearly 1000 feet long, capable of handling 100,000,000 cubic feet of freight a year. Other piers will be built subsequently and inland facilities improved by other interests.

Thus far the terminal comprises the eight-story warehouse of the Pennsylvania Dock and Warehouse Company, and Piers D and F, between which another pier subsequently will be built. The railroad company has spent $17,000,000 already as its share in the project.

Strategically located, the warehouse not only joins the Jersey City passenger station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but is within a 10-minute drive of the Holland Tunnel, through which motor trucks may reach Manhattan, and includes a 300-foot tunnel from the marginal street to Exchange Place in Jersey City. It is situated opposite Cortland Street in New York, in the busiest part of the harbor, and is within easy reach by car float of all the important rail terminals in various parts of New York Harbor.

The Pennsylvania Railroad regards the terminal as a step in the direction of increased efficiency in distribution of goods, eliminating, as it does, the cost and delay of cartage on incoming and outgoing freight and at the same time providing adequate warehousing facilities for such goods as require it. The movement of import and export freight through the Port of New York has become a major problem, for, despite the fact that 90 per cent of the foreign business of the Atlantic seaboard moves through the port, its facilities not only are becoming increasingly inadequate, but are cramped by space limitations and retarded by the obsolete method of moving freight within the port.

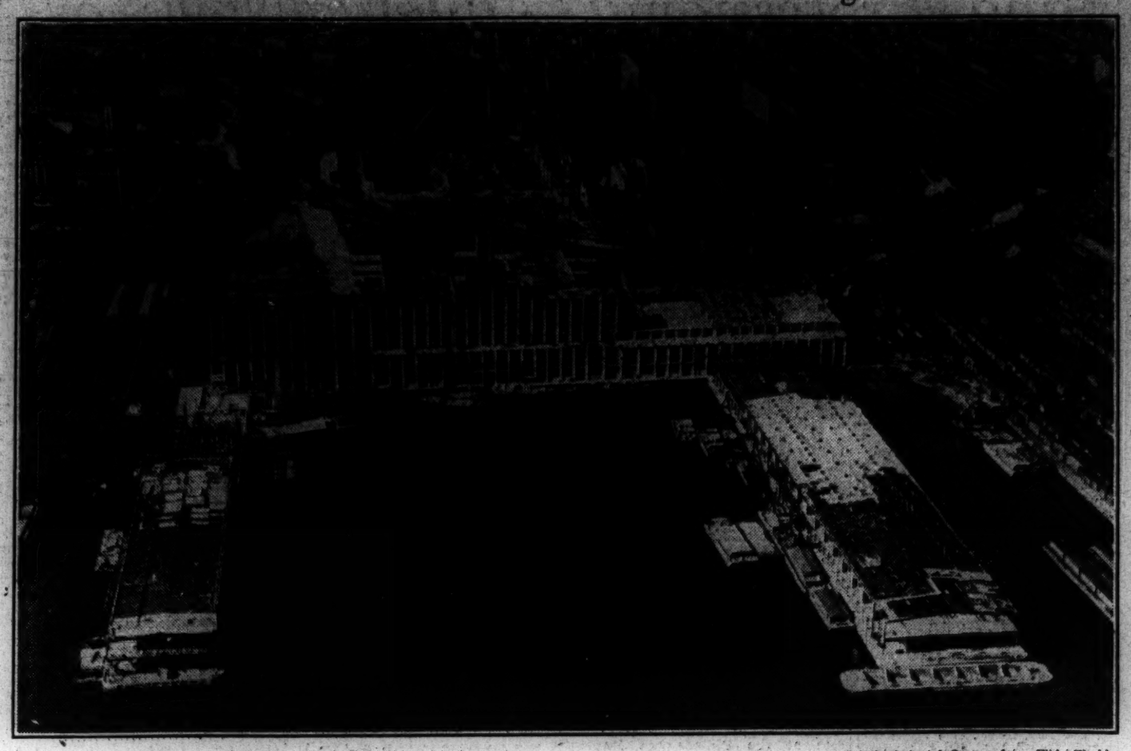
At present, freight reaching New York for export by any one of half a dozen lines may, in the ordinary course of events, remain for a time in a receiving yard in the car, finally be switched to a point where the car will be unloaded into a lighter, or the car itself placed on a car ferry; then in turn be towed to another freight terminal for ultimate loading in a ship, or the lighter itself may go alongside the ocean-going vessel and the freight be transferred direct.

In the case of incoming freight, the process is reversed. It is a well-known axiom in the transportation of any goods that the loading and reloading constitute a far greater element of cost than does the straight-line haul itself. With a rail-to-keel terminal such as the Pennsylvania Railroad has developed, all of these obstacles are met, in so far as freight reaching the port over that carrier's own lines is concerned, for the rehandling is reduced to a minimum.

This is predicated upon the supposition that a substantial number of ocean-going ships will be attracted to the rail-to-keel terminal, where they may load directly from freight cars. To further this objective, the Pennsylvania Railroad has acquired an interest in the American Scantic Line, the Baltmore Mail Line, and is actively agitating for the repeal of that section of the Panama Canal Act which precludes railroads from owning or operating coastal or intercoastal vessels, with a view to entering that trade, as well as the transatlantic.

The shipside terminal obviously ties into that project, enabling the rail and water lines, both under the same control, to feed traffic to one another and to permit the interchange to be made at a minimum of cost and delay. The facilities embraced in the present undertaking cover more than nine acres and five city blocks. The two warehouses thus far constructed are each 300 by 320 feet, and a third one, somewhat smaller in size, is intended for cold storage warehousing.

Rail-to-Keel Warehouse Cuts Cost in Handling Goods



Fairchild Aerial Survey from Wide World

NEW TERMINAL SERVED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND PIERS AT EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Dr. Hopkins Builds 'Castles in the Air' at Annual Dinner of Dartmouth Alumni

Dreaming great dreams is a proper function of the educationist, said Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, at the annual dinner of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston March 7. Castles in the air, he said, like those Thoreau wrote about, and the higher the castle, the stronger the foundation that must be built under it.

The castles that Dr. Hopkins is building at Dartmouth he described as the twin bastions of a sense of responsibility and better understanding. The nations, he said, are drifting toward war when the people want peace; great factories are idle when millions want work; lack of work is looming over millions when the productive capabilities of the world are greater than ever before. When these castles are built and their foundations secure, he said, these conditions will exist no longer.

What progress is he making? He did not say. But even speeches at an alumni dinner may reveal things which are not spoken—if one cares to look for them.

There was feasting, laughter, singing. They roared at the jokes of "Prof. Angelo de Lucca" whose authentic Italian accent became unaccountably more and more American as his speech progressed. But they applauded equally heartily, and what is more, listened intently, to the Rev. Donald B. Aldrich—Dominie Don—when he spoke of Christianity.

Then that football trip to Stanford University on the Pacific coast last fall. No need to force the team to observe the rules of training, Dean Chamberlin said. Each member did it voluntarily. "Each for all, . . ." like the three musketeers.

Up in the balcony above the diners, a little group of women looked down on the scene. Sisters, wives—and mothers. Someone in the hall below whispered: "I wonder how many mothers went without new clothes—stinted themselves of food even, so as to send their boys to college. If the boys follow their example, Dr. Hopkins' castles will not take long to finish."

Baja California Idlers Transported

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Transportation of Mexican workers from the small group of border towns south of the California line to other portions of the Republic is being undertaken in an effort to relieve distress growing out of an extreme unemployment situation existing in Baja California, Mexico, says Raphael de la Colina, Mexican Consul in Los Angeles.

With the special permission of the State Department at Washington, Governor Carlos Trejo Lerdo de Tejada is transporting indigents by motortrucks from the isolated peninsula through California and Arizona to Nogales, Ariz., where they reënter their own country. The trucks and their occupants are under the guard of men loaned by the immigration service.

Families of men, women and children, together with their personal belongings, are transported free at the expense of the territorial government. It is reported that more than 300 have already been sent to Nogales.

European Traders Urge Postal Union

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS—Proposals for the formation of a European postal union were recently approved by the committee on international postal service of the International Chamber of Commerce. The plans were based on reports submitted by Jean Proix, director of the Comité d'Action Economique et Douanière, and M. Nanin, director of the communications office of the Chambers of Commerce of the North of France.

While many local postal unions between individual European countries exist, there is a wide variation in the rates charged for transporting letters between the European countries in general. If a European postal union can be realized there will be a uniform charge for letters within the boundaries of the union and this charge will undoubtedly be materially lower than present rates.

Both from a purely economic standpoint and from that of good international relations, better postal facilities are obviously of the greatest importance and the postal committee adopted resolutions calling on the national committee of the chamber to take steps with their local postal administrations with a view to the calling of an international conference at the earliest possible date for the purpose of studying the practical realization of a European Postal Union.

Socialists Oppose Belgian Town Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The general council of the Belgian Socialist Party which met to discuss the plan for new defenses for Belgium passed a resolution urging disarmament and instructing its deputies to vote against the 300,000,000 francs ($8,500,000) loan asked for by the Minister of National Defense to carry out these plans.

In certain Parliamentary circles, feeling is strongly against the Government's plan to repair fortifications, etc. References are made to the Kellogg pact and the Locarno treaties which, according to a certain number of deputies, do away with the necessity of keeping up the Military Defensive Alliance, concluded in 1920 between France and Belgium.

Of the total 300,000,000 francs asked for, 150,000,000, it is stated, will be used this year in fortification works. The remaining 150,000,000 francs will go toward improving barracks and military establishments, the principal object being to provide work for a number of unemployed.

CIVIC LEAGUE GETS CASTLE

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 7 (AP)—Castle Philipse, dating back to 1699, and now owned by Elsie Janis, stage and screen star, will pass into the hands of the Civic League, a women's organization, it was announced today. Miss Janis is now in Hollywood.

Women Make 98 Per Cent Record as Rent Collectors in Liverpool

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Women as rent collectors are a tremendous success, says the chairman of a public utility society—the Liverpool Improved Houses, Ltd.—and this is declared proved in the handing over to the Association of Women House Property-Managers of the 650 cottages which belong to the society.

When the cottages were acquired, one street alone was accountable for £700 in rental arrears. Now the rent books show the collection of 98 per cent of all assessments—and this in spite of the fact that the cottages are subject to the Rent Act and therefore not fully under the landlord's power of control.

Rent collecting, however, does not represent the full usefulness of women in regard to the handling of small properties. The chairman of the Liverpool society says it is infinitely better for a woman to meet and talk with a woman than a man.

The difficult attitude which may appear, to a man, to be simply an obstinate desire to be tiresome, is often easily explained away when, as woman to woman, circumstances are examined, while the sinister aspect of a rents official dissolves into that of an entirely friendly and understanding person who quite genuinely desires to keep family finances from slipping into a confused and hopeless muddle—and desires it no more on behalf of the landlord than on behalf of the tenant herself.

In increasing numbers, landlords are realizing that, with a qualified woman in charge, matters both human and financial, take a turn for the better.

Better Education for Children Urged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A better system of state education for workers' children is what the Workers' Educational Association stands for, said G. D. H. Cole, presiding at the first national conference of the association at Nottingham on Feb. 24.

The association was not prepared to see educational reforms deferred on the ground that the country could not afford them, he said. What the country could not afford was an uneducated people, children put to work at the cost of throwing adults out of work, and the thrusting of boys and girls into the factory at 14 and shoving them out again as soon as they were old enough to command an adult wage. The more unemployment the country experienced, the stronger were the reasons for an immediate raising of the school-leaving age, he said.

The children retained in school to a later age, said Mr. Cole, must receive a real secondary education equal in value to that which the existing secondary schools provide, though it might differ in bias and curriculum and cater for somewhat different types of scholars. An education might be less literary without being inferior. But it might easily be made inferior on the plea that it needs to be less literary. Children must not be put off with a shoddy substitute for secondary education.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TWENTY-EIGHT ROLL OVER 600

B. Albert Meyers Leads the Individual Bowling List With 664

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F. O. Eagles, No. 13, Buffalo	2776
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TWO-MAN EVENTS

F. G. Lins-H. A. Fellnitz, Milwaukee	1210
L. B. Sendery-J. K. Vargo, Sandusky	1191
C. H. Hadden-J. A. MacDonnell, Akron	1176
E. J. Hornberger-M. J. Winberly, Indianapolis	1167
G. B. Birgersen-J. A. Miller, Milwaukee	1165

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

B. A. Meyers, Syracuse	664
A. L. Cook, Chicago	650
J. S. Navatney, Cleveland	648
F. J. Celke, Cleveland	643
T. G. Tobey, Syracuse	641

ALL-EVENTS

Edward J. Hofnberger, Indianapolis	1810

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 9—American Bowling Congress officials and veteran tournament performers have been predicting that at least one of the four all-time high records will be beaten in the thirty-first annual tournament in session here. Figuring the class of scores chalked up on Sunday's card, they are right in their judgment.

Twenty-eight men bettered the 600 total in the initial barrage of out-of-town bowlers scheduled yesterday. Each squad yielded marks above the twin-century average figures.

B. Albert Meyers of Syracuse had an excellent chance to soar to the 700 class. Meyers opened with a brilliant 258 game, followed with 233, but dropped to 173 in the final session for a 664 total and temporary lead in the solo event. He had two splits and an error in the final game. Arthur L. Cook, Chicago, rolled into second place with 650.

Frank G. Lins and Howard A. Fellnitz placed Milwaukee in the lead in the two-man event, the pair rolling a total of 1210. Leo B. Sendery and Joseph K. Vargo, Sandusky, were second high among the 155 out-of-town teams scheduled, with a total of 1191.

Edward J. Hornberger, Indianapolis, took temporary first place in the all-events with an aggregate total of 1910. The Indiana bowler scored 587 in the team event that followed with 607 in the doubles and 616 in the singles for a 201.1 average.

Buffalo "boosters" will again monopolize the 32 new alleys until Friday. From that date the regulars will perform until the windup April 6.

Yale Players Take Two Tennis Titles

ITHACA, N. Y., March 9 (AP)—A rangy hard-hitting Texan, Robert W. Ryan '31, Yale, won the Larned Cup, emblem of the intercollegiate indoor tennis championship Saturday and led a clean sweep for the Elis.

Ryan trounced Harold Blauer '33, Pennsylvania, 6—3, 6—2, to win the singles crown, then paired with William R. Bascom '32 to win the doubles title and give Yale the team trophy with a record total of 28 points.

Ryan and Bascom won a hard-fought doubles final, 6—3, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5, from Blauer and Joseph M. Case, another Pennsylvania sophomore.

In the singles semifinals, Ryan eliminated S. P. Hayes Jr. '31, of Amherst, 6—1, 6—4, and Blauer defeated the Princeton representative, W. F. Thomas '31, 6—4, 6—1. The Yale doubles team defeated the Princeton duo, Thomas and W. W. Irwin '32, 7—5, 6—1, in the semifinal and Blauer and Case eliminated Edward W. Coppage '31 and Edward S. Oppenheimer '31, of Cornell, 6—1, 6—4.

INTERCOLLEGIATE INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—

Semifinal Round

R. W. Ryan '31, Yale, defeated S. P. Hayes Jr. '31, Amherst, 6—1, 6—4.

Harold Blauer '33, Pennsylvania, defeated W. F. Thomas '31, Princeton, 6—4, 6—1.

Final Round

R. W. Ryan '31, Yale, defeated Harold Blauer '33, Pennsylvania, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

R. W. Ryan '31 and W. R. Bascom '32, Yale, defeated W. F. Thomas '31 and W. W. Irwin '32, Princeton, 7—5, 6—1.

Harold Blauer '33 and J. M. Chase '33, Pennsylvania, defeated E. W. Coppage '31 and E. S. Oppenheimer '31, Cornell, 6—1, 6—4.

Final Round

R. W. Ryan '31 and W. R. Bascom '32, Yale, defeated Harold Bauer '33 and J. M. Case '33, Pennsylvania, 6—3, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5.

COLLEGE SQUASH RACQUETS RESULT

Princeton 5, Yale 0.

Many Records Bettered as Pennsylvania Team Wins

Of Thirteen Events in Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Indoor Track and Field Meet Seven Produce New Figures

INTERCOLLEGIATE INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP

College	Points
Pennsylvania	38.1
Harvard	19
Cornell	17.7
New York	12
Georgetown	11
Dartmouth	7½
Columbia	7
Yale	6.6
Princeton	6
Boston College	6
Fordham	6
Holy Cross	5
Pittsburgh	5
Bowdoin	4
C. C. N. Y.	4
Pennsylvania State	4
Syracuse	3
Colby	3
Manhattan	2
Brown	1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—World records, team records and individual indoor records went flying into new figures at the tenth annual indoor track and field championships of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. at the Engineers Armory, Saturday evening, and even the record for team points, set by Cornell at the first meet, was surpassed by the University of Pennsylvania, the new champion. Of the 13 events, seven produced new figures, with a new world record for indoor mile relay, made by the quartet of Pennsylvania, J. K. Edwards '33, H. W. Steel '32, J. C. Healey '33, and W. A Carr '33 of 3m. 17.8s.

Bernard E. Berlinger '31 was the leading point-scorer for the winners, with one first, a tie for another with a new record, and a tie for fifth, to his credit for 10 points. F. A. Steiner '31, with a new record throw of the 35-pound weight, of 54ft. 9in., and fifth place in the 16-pound shotput, added six more, while Carl A. Coan '32, with a new intercollegiate indoor record in the mile, and the relay team, with still another record, helped to establish the new team point score figures.

Two other world records were threatened, but R. H. Chapman of Bates College, running in a special half mile, missed new figures by a fifth of a second, with two of the four watches catching him as equaling the old record of Lloyd Hahn, 1m. 51.4s.; one at 1m. 51.5s., and one at 1m. 51.6s. Then Berlinger and Everett L. Colyer '31, Cornell, each took three tries at the record in the pole vault, with the bar set at 14ft. 3½in., after making the intercollegiate record. But though both went over the bar, they knocked it off.

Harvard, with 19 points, was second, and Cornell third, with 17.7, while New York University, with 12, and Georgetown University, 11, were the other double figure scorers.

Several changes of real importance were ordered in the rules of future meets at the annual meeting, held in the morning at the Columbia University Club. First, a new style of hurdle, worked out by Harry L. Hillman and Prof. F. E. Austin of Dartmouth, to do away with the rise of a hurdle when it is knocked over, was adopted, and will be used in the intercollegiates at Philadelphia, May 29 and 30. In this new hurdle, there is no extension of the base beyond the hurdle, an adjustable weight giving it the same eight-pound pressure that the present hurdle has. An elaborate study of the effect of wind on discus and javelin throwing, with a view to changes, is being worked out by the association under the direction of Prof. Alexander Kleinin of New York University, department of aeronautics.

The long dispute of the length of the cross-country course was finally settled by a compromise. Until the present trophy is won outright, the Van Cortland Park course will remain at six miles, but when that occurs, the run will be reduced to five miles. Cornell, Pennsylvania State, and Syracuse, have each four legs on the trophy, and another victory by either will put it out of commission.

The transfer of the intercollegiates of 1932 to Los Angeles, presented on behalf of the Pacific coast universities, by Prof. Lloyd Jordan, was laid over, after opposition developed from several eastern colleges, notably Princeton. A special meeting will be held at Philadelphia, on May 28, to settle the matter, when it will be known when the final Olympic tryouts are to be held. The inviters have offered to pay $65,000 to enable the eastern competitors to make the trip without increased expense, and, if adopted, a special train will take the athletes out and back. The summary:

One-Mile Run—Won by C. A. Coan, Pennsylvania; George Bullwinkle, C. C. N. Y., second; B. E. Estes, Harvard, third; A. F. Martin, Cornell, fourth; J. F. Maloney Jr., New York, fifth. Time—4m. 15.2s. (New indoor intercollegiate record. Old record 4m. 17.8-10s., made by James J. Connolly, Georgetown, in 1923.)

One-Mile Relay—Won by Pennsylvania (J. K. Edwards, H. W. Steel, J. C. Healey, W. A. Carr); Holy Cross, second; Syracuse, third; Georgetown, fourth; Dartmouth, fifth. Time—3m. 17.8s. (New world's indoor record. Old record 3m. 20 6-10s., made by Harvard in 1930.)

70-Yard Dash—Won by A. T. Kelley, Georgetown; J. B. Hawes, Harvard, second; A. L. Watkins, Harvard, third; B. J. Krosnez, New York, fourth; G. F. Troy, Brown, fifth. Time—7.1s. (Equals indoor intercollegiate record.)

70-Yard High Hurdles—Won by E. E. Record, Harvard; A. G. De Voe, Yale, second; A. E. Reidell, Columbia, third; Harmar Brereton, Yale, fourth; A. J. MacDonnell, Holy Cross, fifth. Time—8.7s.

16-Pound Shotput—Won By B. E. Berlinger, Pennsylvania, 48ft. 6¼in.; C. F. Jones, New York, second, 47ft. 8¾in.; Otto Schoenfeld, Cornell, third, 46ft. 6¼in.; Harry Schneider, New York, fourth, 46ft. 3½in.; Fred A. Steiner, Pennsylvania, fifth, 46ft. 1¼in.

Two-Mile Relay—Won by Boston College (J. A. O'Brien, T. F. Meagher, D. A. Fleet, E. J. Moynahan); Georgetown, second; Princeton, third; Manhattan, fourth; Harvard, fifth. Time—7m. 50.6s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by J. P. McCluskey, Fordham; P. E. Rekers, Penn State, second; A. F. Ranney, Cornell, third; R. C. Ritchie, Pennsylvania, fourth; D. E. Dean, Pennsylvania, fifth. Time—9m. 17.8s. (New indoor intercollegiate record; old record, 9:22 8-10, made by Rekers in 1930).

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. E. Utterback, Pittsburgh, 23ft. 9¾in.; L. E. Boyle, Pennsylvania, second, 23ft. 4¾in.; C. W. Hammerill, Princeton, third, 23ft. 3¾in.; D. V. Burns, Cornell, fourth, 23ft. 3½in.; R. C. Williams, Cornell, fifth, 23ft. ¾in. (New indoor intercollegiate record; old record, 23ft. 5½in., made by Utterback in 1930).

Running High Jump—Tie for first place among W. B. O'Connor, Columbia; J. H. Moody, Dartmouth, and W. B. Newkirk, Pennsylvania, 6ft. 3in.; C. H. Milans, Dartmouth, fourth, 6ft. 2in.; tie for fifth place between B. E. Berlinger, Pennsylvania, and Frederick Klemm, Pennsylvania, 6ft. 1in.

Pole Vault—E. L. Colyer, Cornell, and B. E. Berlinger, Pennsylvania (tied for first), 13ft. 8¼in. (new indoor intercollegiate record, old mark of 13ft. 7¾in., made by F. H. Sturdy, Yale, 1928); Oscar Sutermeister, Harvard third, 13ft. 5in.; Isadore Belloff, Cornell, E. A. Courney, Cornell, A. K. Noyes, Dartmouth, W. D. Smith, Pennsylvania, and F. W. Squire, Yale (tied for fourth), 12ft. 6in.

35-Pound Weight Throw—Won by F. A. Steiner, Pennsylvania, 54ft. 9in. (new intercollegiate record, old record 53ft. 11½in., made by N. G. Wright, Cornell, 1928); D. F. Brown, Bowdoin, 52ft. 5½in., second; M. M. Resnick, New York, 52ft. ½in., third; G. F. Sprague, Colby, 49ft. 8½in., fourth; G. H. Ellis, Cornell, 47ft. 11¾in., fifth.

Freshmen Medley, 1½ Miles Relay—Won by Manhatan (A. E. Morris, J. J. Carey, J. J. Seaman and F. P. McKenna); New York, second; Princeton, third; Syracuse, fourth; Fordham, fifth. Time—7m. 39.2s. (New indoor intercollegiate record. Old record 7m. 41.8s., made by New York in 1930.)

Invitation Half-Mile—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates College; Phil Edwards, Hamilton Olympic Club, Canada, second; Frank Nordell, unattached, third; Charles Thompson, New York Central A. A., fourth; W. E. Viles, Bates College, fifth. Time—1m. 51.5s.

Green and Yale Win Basketball Games

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J., March 9—The Dartmouth College basketball team held its position of second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League Saturday night by defeating the Princeton University quintet, 28 to 23, in a hard-fought contest. Play was close throughout and with only four minutes to go the score was tied at 23-all. The Tigers were unable to find the basket during the remaining minutes, however, while the Green added five points.

Dartmouth led at half time, 13 to 10.

DARTMOUTH		PRINCETON
Smart, Mylilykangas, lf	rg	Rosenbaum, Bessire
Picken, McCall, rf	lg	Carey
Mackey, Britten, c	c	Lord
Kramer, lg	rf	Helm
Magee, Burch, rg	lf	Low, Goodpasture

Score—Dartmouth College 28, Princeton University 23. Goals from floor—Smart 4, Kramer 3, McCall 2, Mylilykangas for Dartmouth; Helm 3, Low 2, Lord 2, Goodpasture, Rosenbaum for Princeton. Goals from foul—Mackey 3, Mylilykangas 2, Smart, Kramer, Magee for Dartmouth; Helm 3, Lord, Carey for Princeton. Referee—Murray. Umpires—Smith and Ferguson.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9—Yale University won its final game in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League here Saturday night, defeating Cornell University by a score of 32 to 24. This victory clinches third place in the standing for the Eli with six triumphs and four losses.

Cornell led throughout most of the first period and was ahead 15 to 14 at half time. Yale spurted at the beginning of the second period to finally take the lead and increase it as the half progressed. Stewart Patterson '31, Yale center, led both teams in scoring with five goals from the floor for a total of 10 points. The summary:

YALE		CORNELL
Horwitz, Beane, lf	rg	Murphy, Donovan
Booth, rf	lg	Donovan, Murphy
Patterson, c	c	Schreuder, Lipinski
O'Neil, Horwitz, lg	lf	Hatkoff
McGowan, rg	lf	Lipinski, Zahn

Score—Yale University 32, Cornell University 24. Goals from floor—Patterson 5, McGowan 3, Beane 2, Horwitz, Booth for Yale; Lipinski 3, Schreuder 2, Zahn, Hatkoff, Murphy for Cornell. Goals from foul—Horwitz 6, O'Neil, McGowan for Yale; Hatkoff 4, Lipinski 3, Schreuder 3, Donovan for Cornell. Referee—Tobey. Umpires—Brenan and Kennedy.

Gould and Wright Win Fourth Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, March 9—Jay Gould, New York, and William C. Wright Jr. of the Philadelphia Racquet Club captured the United States court tennis doubles championship for the fourth time when they defeated John C. Bell Jr. and Edward M. Edwards of Philadelphia in five sets at the Philadelphia Racquet Club, Saturday, 6—3, 6—3, 1—6, 4—6, 6—2. Gould and Wright succeeded George W. Wightman of Brookline and Frank P. Frazier of Newton, Mass., 1930 champions. Gould and Wright won their other titles in 1927, 1928 and 1929.

Bell and Edwards showed such fine teamwork in the third and fourth sets that the veterans could not seem to stem the tide no matter what tactics they used. The score in the final set was 2—1 against them, before they could regain their earlier stride. Then the champions ran through five straight games for the title. Bell and Edwards were runnersup for the national title in 1929. The summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Jay Gould, New York, and William C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia, defeated John C. Bell Jr., and Edward M. Edwards, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3, 1—6, 4—6, 6—2.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Albright 47, Lebanoon Valley 39.
Beloit 28, Dubuque 20.
California 41, Washington 28.
Case 39, Western Reserve 20.
Chicago 31, Ohio State 22.
Dartmouth 28, Princeton 23.
Kutztown T. 16, West Chester T 12.
Lafayette 33, Lehigh 30.
Michigan 21, Indiana 20.
New Hampshire 25, Brown 21.
Northeastern 39, Worcester P. I. 34.
Pittsburgh 31, Pennsylvania 30.
Purdue 39, Iowa 19.
Syracuse 41, Colgate 25.
Temple 42, Ursinus 32.
Williams 55, Amherst 24.
Yale 32, Cornell 24.

DONOHUE AND DUNLOP WIN

SYDNEY, Australia, March 9 (AP)—The match between R. Donohue and C. Dunlop against Jack Crawford, Davis Cup star, and H. C. Hopman was continued today from Saturday with the former team winning 8—6, 6—2, 5—7, 7—9, 6—4. The match was halted Saturday with the score 2 to 1 in favor of Donohue and Dunlop and the fourth set deuced at 7-all. It was reported erroneously then that the match would not be continued.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Annapolis 21, Penn State 11.
Brooklyn P. I. 26, St. Lawrence 8.
Brown 18, Tufts 18.
Harvard 17, Yale 11.
Indiana 18, Illinois 9.
Lehigh 17, Columbia 9.
Penn 20, Lafayette 10.
Williams 29, Amherst 5.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Royal M. C. 7, West Point 5.
Yale 3, Harvard 1.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

Annapolis 1381, Geo. Washington 1365.

ANOTHER TITLE TO YALE SWIMMERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's varsity swimming team won undisputed possession of another Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship title, when it defeated Princeton in Carnegie Pool here, Saturday, 48 to 23. Princeton won the waterpolo game, however, 37 to 30. Princeton won only two first places in the swimming events, E. J. Moles Jr. '32, taking the 200-yard breaststroke and Long '33 winning the 150-yard backstroke. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by D. E. Forbes '32, Yale; R. L. Messimer Jr. 31, Yale, second; E. P. Scherer '32, Princeton, third. Time—24 1-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. K. Brines '32, Yale; A. T. Hapke 3d. '33, Yale, second; J. W. Dayton Jr., 33, Princeton, third. Time 55 1-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by C. C. Leedy '32, Yale; L. B. Osborne '32, Yale, second; J. W. Dayton Jr. 33, Princeton, third. Time—2m. 18s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. B. Osborne '32, Yale; J. M. Harte '32, Yale, second; H. A. Breed '33, Princeton, third. Time—5m. 4 4-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by R. W. Long '33, Princeton; E. P. Scherer '32, Princeton, second; E. B. Paine '31, Yale, third. Time—1m. 44 4-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by E. J. Moles Jr. '31, Princeton; R. A. West '33, Princeton, second; Stanley Klein Jr. '32, Yale, third. Time—2m. 39 1-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by A. A. Godchaux '32, Yale (84.4 points); W. F. Mountain Jr. '31, Princeton, second; B. C. Smith '31, Yale, third.

300-Yard Relay—Won by Yale University (G. C. Woodruff '31, C. G. Zug '31, D. E. Forbes '32, R. L. Messimer Jr., '31). Time—1m. 34 4-5s.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 9—The University of Pennsylvania defeated the Columbia University swimmers and waterpolo players on both ends of their Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet, at the Columbia pool on Saturday evening, winning even without the aid of the relay race, in which they used a second string four. The score of the swimming meet was 43 to 28, while the waterpolo team triumphed by a score of 50 to 22. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Pennsylvania; L. C. Wimmer '33, Columbia, second; G. T. Sherwood '33, Columbia, third. Time—24 2-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Pennsylvania; W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania, second; D. A. Savois '31, Columbia, third. Time—47 1-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Merriam '31, Pennsylvania; H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Pennsylvania, second; Julius Dolgos '32, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 25 4-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. U. Strong Jr. '32, Pennsylvania; V. H. Rosen '32, Columbia, second; Walter Scheel '33, Columbia, third. Time—5m. 34 3-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by C. W. Neuhard '31, Columbia; G. N. Rowland Jr. '32, Columbia, second; Peterson, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1m. 54 2-5s.

200-Yard Breastroke—Won by G. S. Allyn Jr. '33, Pennsylvania; C. H. Page Jr. '31, Pennsylvania, second; Hewell, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 45 3-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania, 85.45 points; W. S. Lusby '31, Pennsylvania, second, 67.9 points; Luke Ryan '31, Columbia, third, 60.1 points.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Columbia (R. E. Joyce '32, G. N. Rowland Jr. '32, L. M. Prince Jr. '31, G. T. Sherwood '33); Pennsylvania (G. S. Allyn Jr. '33, Peterson, C. H. Page Jr. '31, W. S. Lusby '31), second. Time—1m. 43 4-5s.

CENTRAL I. A. A. TRACK STARS MAKE RECORDS

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 9 (AP)—Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association track stars did some record smashing Saturday as Notre Dame won the annual indoor championship with 40 points to 16½ for Michigan State College and 15½ for Marquette in the Notre Dame fieldhouse.

A world's indoor record was tied, and one American mark, three gymnasium records and five Conference records were broken. Bill McCormick of Notre Dame, raced 60 yards in 6.2s. to equal the world's indoor mark set by Jack J. Elder of Notre Dame, three years ago, and Capt. Bud O'Brien of Notre Dame, bettered the American mark for the 60-yard high hurdles. O'Brien won when Eugene Beatty of Michigan State Normal fell while leading, and turned in a mark of 7.8s, one-tenth of a second under the record set by Phin Guthrie of Ohio State.

RECORD SCORE IN CAN-AM CONTEST

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	26	3	7	147	83	54
Providence	21	6	9	121	79	48
Boston	13	4	19	86	101	30
Philadelphia	10	4	22	73	101	24
New Haven	8	6	23	68	131	22

RESULT MARCH 7

Springfield 4, Philadelphia 2.

RESULT MARCH 8

Providence 8, New Haven 8 (overtime).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9—In the most exciting game played here this season the Providence Reds by means of a goal scored by McCaffrey with only two seconds left in an overtime period, tied the New Haven Eagles, 8 to 8, in a Canadian-American Hockey League game. The crowd of less than 1000 was given a treat by the rapid succession of goals and the total of 16 probably sets a new league record. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		PROVIDENCE
Chouinard, Keating, lw	rw	Cormier, A. Giroux, Dries
Boucher, Jeremiah, c	c	Gaudreault, Harrington
Burmister, Kuhn, rw	lw	Hart G. Giroux
Speyer, Jeremiah, ld	rd	Vail, McCaffrey
Pringle, Jeremiah, rd	ld	Carson, McCaffrey
Forbes, g	g	Murray

Score—New Haven 8, Providence 8. Goals—Boucher 2, Burmister 2, Pringle, Kuhn, Chouinard, Speyer for New Haven; Vail 3, A. Giroux, Cormier, Gaudreault, Harrington, Hart, McCaffrey for Providence. Assists—Speyer 2, Burmister for New Haven; Vail 3, Gaudreault 2, G. Giroux for Providence. Referees—M. E. Davin and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 9—Philadelphia Arrows received a setback in their attempt to obtain a place in the Canadian-American Hockey League play-offs by losing to the league-leading Springfield Indians here Saturday night. The score was 4 to 2. The Arrows succeeded in tying the score at 2-all early in the last period, but Carrigan and Heller put Springfield on top when they converted passes from Callighen and Waite, respectively. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD		PHILADELPHIA
Wilson, Benson, Heximer, lw	rw	Buckles, Garrett, Anderson
Grant, Carrigan, Waite, c	c	Andrews, Murray
Starr, Saunders, Heller, rw	lw	Hudson, King
Wilson, Callighen, ld	rd	Coulter, Conroy
Callighen, Seibert, rd	ld	Paulhus, Conroy
Moore, g	g	Roberts

Score—Springfield 4, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Carrigan 2, Saunders and Heller for Springfield; Andrews and Buckles for Philadelphia. Assists—Seibert, Callighen and Waite for Springfield; Andrews for Philadelphia. Referees—M. E. Davin and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SARAZEN-FARRELL SCORE A 68

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla., March 9—Gene Sarazen, New York, and Johnny Farrell, professional at St. Augustine, broke the best-ball record in the morning session of the first round of the Miami four-ball team tournament here yesterday over the Miami Country Club course, scoring a 68. Sarazen and Farrell bettered the former mark of Walter Hagen and Leo Diegel by two strokes. Sarazen also broke his own course record of 68 with a card of 65.

CAGE TOURNEY IS UNDER WAY

Preliminary Round of U. S. Basketball Championship Played

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 9—The preliminary round of the basketball championship of the United States has been completed, seven of the 49 teams have been eliminated, and starting at 9 a. m. today competition will be in full swing on the big Convention Hall court.

Kansas has seven teams in the preliminary games and all were eliminated except two, the Haskell Indian Institute of Lawrence and the Simone Clothiers of Weir. The Indians defeated the Moberly Coals, a Kansas City team, 44 to 26, and the Simone quintet remained in the tournament by winning from the Young Men's Hebrew Association, also of Kansas City, 37 to 25.

The largest score of the early round was made by the Hatton-Turner-Strieby team of Kansas City, which defeated the Oberlin Cleaners of Oberlin, Kan., 61 to 4. Results of the preliminary round:

Haskell Indians 44, Moberly Coals 26.
Kansas City Life 28, Reno Creamery, Hutchinson, Kan., 20.
Union Fuel, St. Louis, 28, Ivandale Social Club, Kansas City, Kan., 22.
Hatton-Turner-Strieby, Kansas City, 61, Oberlin (Kan.) Cleaners 4.
Rock Hurst College, Kansas City, 34, Linn Packers, Linn, Kan., 6.
Lowe-Campbell's, St. Louis, 41, Shelly Electrics, Wichita, Kan., 20.
Simone Clothiers, Weir, Kan., 37, Y. M. H. A., Kansas City, 25.

ROYAL MILITARY SIX DEFEATS WEST POINT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KINGSTON, Ont., March 9—Royal Military College, finalists for the intermediate championship of the Ontario Hockey Association, defeated the cadets from the United States Military Academy here on Saturday by 7 to 5 in the annual hockey game between the two national military schools. The winners broke away to a fine start, scoring four goals in the first period, but West Point made it closer in the second when they outscored the local cadets by 4 to 2. Each scored one goal in the final period. The game was played under American intelcollegiate rules and these made a decidedly favorable impression on the capacity crowd. The summary:

ROYAL MILITARY		WEST POINT
Storms, Mather, Kelly, lw	rw	Darcy, Thatcher
Carr, Armstrong, Mcavitz, c	c	Goodrich, Armstrong, Cotter
Lane, Blanchard, Peck, rw	lw	Wagstaffe, Cain
Kennedy, Elie, Gagnon, ld	rd	Cotton, Whipple
Irvin, Davoud, Cornish, rd	ld	Topping, Block
Bigelow, g	g	Waters

Score—Royal Military College 7, United States Military Academy 5. Goals—Blanchard 2, Lane 2, Mather, Armstrong, Kennedy for R. M. C.; Cotter 2, Darcy 2, Wagstaffe for U. S. M. A. Referee—Harry Batstone and C. Devlin, Kingston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

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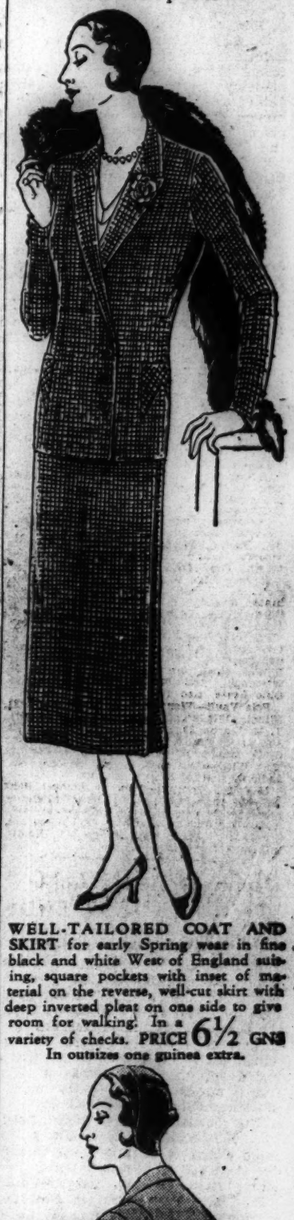

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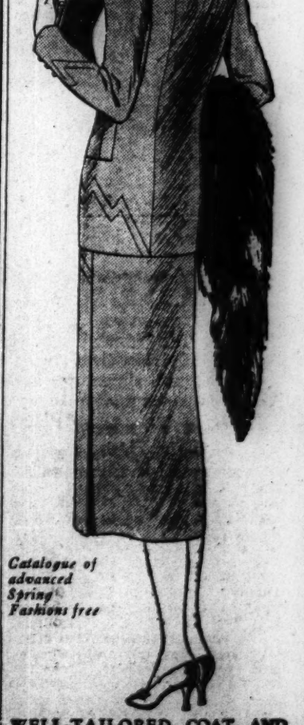

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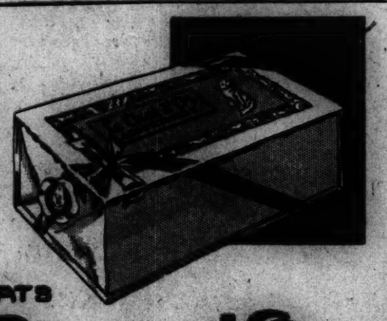

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Illinois	17
Chicago	14
Wisconsin	13 5-6
Indiana	12 1-3
Ohio State	9 5-6
Minnesota	9
Northwestern	8
Iowa	0
Purdue	0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis., March 9—Three Conference records and one world's indoor record were broken in the annual "Big Ten" indoor track and field meet here, Saturday. University of Michigan won the meet with 27 points.

L. H. Sentman '31, Illinois star, broke the world record of 7.5s. formerly held by Charles Werner, Illinois, when he ran the 60-yard high hurdles in 7.4s.

Samuel Behr '31, Wisconsin, set a new Conference mark of 48ft. 9¼in. for the 16-pound shotput, besting the previous record of 48 ft. 7½in., established by A H. Mucks, Wisconsin, in 1916.

Verne A. McDermont '31, Illinois, set a new indoor pole vault record of 13ft. 9¼in. The former record was 13ft. 7½in., made by H. F. Canby, Ia., in 1929.

D. A. Letts '31, Chicago, ran the mile in 4m. 21.6s., to establish a new record, besting the time of 4m. 22.9s., made by O. J. Martin, Purdue, in 1929. Letts took individual high point honors of the meet with two first places, having also won the half mile run.

T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan star, twice tied the Conference indoor record of 6.2s. in the 60-yard dash, Jointly held by G. S. Simpson, Ohio State, and J. A. Timm, Illinois. The summary:

60-Yard Dash—Won by T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan; A. C. East '31, Chicago, second; John Hass '32, Minnesota, third; J. T. Campbell '32, Michigan, fourth. Time—6.3s. (Ties Conference record.)

440-Yard Dash—Won by E. H. Russell '32, Michigan; Morris Teitelbaum '33, Ohio State, second; L. A. Gafke '31, Wisconsin, third. Time—51.4s. (W. C. Koenig '31, Indiana, disqualified for third.)

880-Yard Run—Won by D. A. Letts '31, Chicago; E. T. Turner '33, Michigan, second; R. R. Beetham '31, Ohio State, third; R. B. Bates '32, Indiana, fourth. Time—1m. 59s.

One-Mile Run—Won by D. A. Letts '31, Chicago; H. L. Brocksmith '32, Indiana, second; P. B. Evans '31, Illinois, third; L. R. Brainerd '31, Chicago, fourth. Time—4m. 21.6s (new Conference record).

Two-Mile Run—Won by J. P. Austin '31, Michigan; O. J. Watson '33, Indiana, second; R. M. Leas '31, Indiana, third; H. A. Brocksmith '32, Indiana, fourth. Time—9m. 33.4s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Michigan (Charles Iknovich '32, C. R. DeBaker '33, Ben Gisling '32, E. H. Russell '32); Northwestern, second; Illinois, third; Ohio State, fourth. Time—3m. 36.8s.

60-Yard High Hurdles—Won by L. H. Sentman '31, Illinois; J. A. Keller '33, Ohio State, second; J. R. Hatfield '31, Indiana, third; Hawley Egleston '33, Michigan, fourth. Time—7.5s.

Running High Jump—T. W. Shaw '32, Wisconsin, and Cam Hackie '33, Minnesota, tied for first, 6ft. 3½in.; O. D. Berron '33, Illinois, third, 6ft. 2in.; R. T. Murphy '33, Wisconsin, and Mortimore Hookman '32, Ohio State, tied for fourth, 6ft. 1in.

Pole Vault—Won by V. A. McDermont '31, Illinois, 13ft. 9¼in. (new Conference record); T. M. Warne '31, Northwestern, second; 13ft. 3in.; J. L. Pettit '31, Michigan, third, 13ft.; C. D. Manly '31, Ohio State, R. J. Lovshin '33, Wisconsin, and W. B. Beecher '31, Indiana, tied for fourth, 12ft. 9in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Samuel Behr '31, Wisconsin, 48ft. 9¼in. (new Conference record); C. L. Munn '32, Minnesota, second, 47ft. 4in.; G. S. Kabat '33, Wisconsin, third, 44ft. 6¼in.; F. L. Purma '33, Illinois, fourth, 44ft. 5½in.

DUCK PIN BOWLING TOURNAMENT ENDS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 9—Duck pin bowlers concluded the greatest tourney in the history of their sport here on Saturday, when players from the District of Columbia emerged victorious in seven out of nine events which have been strenuously contested for the three weeks of the fourth annual United States championship held in Constitution Hall.

The tournament was characterized by keen competition, resulting in rapid changing of places, and in the defeat of all who carried away the laurels from the 1930 championships.

Ray Barnes of Baltimore emerged as major winner on the last day, capturing the men's all events with 1179, which is 24 pins short of the record made last year by Red Miller of Wakefield, Mass., but 26 pins ahead of Ollie Pacini of Washington, who was leading the event up to the last day.

Leaders in the different events are as follows:

MEN'S TEAM
Sokol-Rosebuds, Bridgeport, Conn.
LADIES' TEAM
John Blick Girls, Washington, D. C.
MIXED DOUBLES
Elsie Fischer and P. Harrison.
MEN'S ALL EVENTS
Ray Barnes, Baltimore, Md.
LADIES' ALL EVENTS
Pauline Ford, Washington, D. C.
MEN'S SINGLES
Jack Whalen, Washington, D. C.
MEN'S DOUBLES
E. Espey and P. Harrison.
LADIES' SINGLES
L. Janowitz, Baltimore, Md.
LADIES' DOUBLES
M. Miltner and E. Fischer.

NORTH CAROLINA IS SOUTHERN CHAMPION

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., March 9 (AP)—North Carolina won the second annual southern conference indoor games event here Saturday night. The Tar Heels had piled up 37.2 points. Washington and Lee, winner of the 1930 event, had a total of 18.7 points.

Other team scores were: Alabama 15.6, Duke 10, Georgia 10, L. S. U. 9.1, Tulane 7.6, Auburn 5, N. C. State 5, Virginia 4.5, Georgia Tech 3, Clemson 3, V. P. I. 2.2, and South Carolina 1.

Five conference records fell before the assault of the star track and field men. Coleman, Auburn, broke the shotput record; C. A. Jensen '33, U. N. C., made a new record in the mile run; R. J. Ruble '31, U. N. C., had a new mark in pole vault; L. S. Weil '32, U. N. C. toppled the 440-yard dash record, and the University of North Carolina set a new mark in the mile relay.

TILDEN WINS 11 STRAIGHT

LOS ANGELES, March 9 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, defeated Karel B. Koseluh, Czechoslovakian tennis star, 3—6, 6—4, 8—11, 6—2, 6—3, Saturday night, for his eleventh straight triumph over professional opponents, ending his present professional tour.

Tulsa, Kansas City and St. Louis Victors

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	26	3	11	128	87	57
Kansas City	25	4	14	88	80	51
Duluth	22	1	18	96	78	44
Chicago	20	2	19	99	83	40
Buffalo	20	4	14	86	72	40
Minneapolis	11	2	27	86	110	22
St. Louis	8	0	31	60	130	16

RESULT MARCH 7

Kansas City 3, Buffalo 2 (overtime).

RESULTS MARCH 8

St. Louis 3, Minneapolis 0.
Tulsa 5, Chicago 4.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 9—A Kansas City hockey crowd saw the roughest exhibition of the ice sport witnessed in the Pla-Mor rink for several seasons, Saturday, in an American Hockey League match won by the Kansas City Pla-Mors from the Buffalo Majors by the score of 3 to 2. It required a 20-minute overtime period to decide the result and the penalty box was filled with players for violation of rules. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		BUFFALO
Goodman, Ranger, lw		rw, Morrison, Cousins
Campbell, Mitchell, c		c, Bouchard, Thorsteinsen
McCormick, Dunfield, rw		lw, Contant, Desy
McLeod, Haldeson, ld		rd, Rennie, Mitchell
Jamieson, Jagunich, rd		ld, Ostman, Donnelly
Bryne, g		g, Stark

Score—Kansas City 3, Buffalo 2. Goals—Mitchell, Campbell, Jamieson for Kansas City; Contant, Bouchard for Buffalo. Assists—Goodman, Campbell for Kansas City; Donnelly for Buffalo. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods and 20 minutes overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 9—The St. Louis Flyers defeated the Minneapolis Millers here Sunday night, 2 to 0, in an American Hockey League game. Goalie Herb Reaume, on duty after a game's rest, performed brilliantly in the first period, being the only outstanding player in an otherwise dull period. Bobby Kirk scored his first goal for the Flyers in the second period on an assist by Creasey. His second goal was scored late in the third period when assisted by "Red" Jackson.

ST. LOUIS		MINNEAPOLIS
Boileau, Jackson, lw		rw, Oddson, Collings
Acaster, Kirk, c		c, Johnson, Kohlman
Hill, Pattenden, rw		lw, Depaul, O'Neil
Clarke, Cameron, ld		rd, Munroe, Redding
Scott, Creasey, rd		ld, Carbol, Gordon
Reaume, g		g, Levine

Score—St. Louis 2, Minneapolis 0. Goals—Kirk 2, for St. Louis. Assists—Creasey, Jackson for St. Louis. Referee—Amby Moran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 9—With three minutes left to play the Tulsa Oilers broke a tie and defeated the Chicago Shamrocks, 5 to 4, in an American Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium last night. Trapp, veteran defense man, scored the winning point on a pass from Marker. Tulsa took the lead in the first period with goals by LaFrance and Moffatt. One was scored for Chicago by Burns. In the second period Wakeford scored twice for Tulsa, once unassisted, but Chicago was kept in the running by Brydson and Wiseman. In the third Riley registered for the Shamrocks and tied the score at 4-all. The summary:

TULSA		CHICAGO
Moffatt, Metcalfe, LaFrance, lw		rw, Burns, Brydson, Headley
Sheppard, Keats, c		c, Riley, Denneny, Clayton
Wakeford, Marker, rw		lw, Wiseman, McFayden
Trapp, Hanson, ld		rd, Taylor, Burland
Williams, Powley, rd		ld, Mulligan, Mackenzie
McCusker, g		g, Timmins

Score—Tulsa 5, Chicago 4. Goals—Wakeford 2, LaFrance, Trapp and Moffatt for Tulsa; Burns, Wiseman, Brydson and Riley for Chicago. Assists—Trapp 3, Wakeford and Marker for Tulsa; Burns, Wiseman, Brydson and Headley for Chicago. Referee—Dr. Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HALL AND RAINVILLE WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 9—J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., and the Canadian internationalist, Marcel Rainville of Montreal, teamed together on Saturday to win the Florida tennis doubles championship, defeating Phil F. Neer of San Francisco and John S. Millen of New York at the Palm Beach Tennis Club, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3. The doubles final was a battle of placement shots and court generalship in which the losers appeared to be the better team, but they were erratic in crucial moments. Hall won the single title last Friday from Phil Neer.

MISS MADISON TO SWIM IN BOSTON

The University Club of Boston announces that Miss Helene Madison, outstanding girl swimmer of the United States at present, will appear in a meet to be arranged for April 30 in the club pool. Miss Madison holds United States records in the freestyle from the 100-yard dash to the mile and last year she broke 12 world records and 27 United States marks. The April 20 date follows the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States swimming championships and arrangements for the meet will be completed at a later date.

AMERICANS WIN WITH MONTREAL

Canadian Division Clubs Triumph—Falcons Lose Excellent Chance

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	30	5	8	129	76	57
Chicago	31	3	14	95	63	45
Rangers	17	8	16	100	94	42
Detroit	15	7	17	87	97	37
Philadelphia	3	3	33	80	163	9

CANADIAN DIVISION

Canadiens	25	8	9	120	78	56
Toronto	19	8	13	96	87	46
Montreal	18	6	16	97	99	43
Americans	16	9	16	72	73	41
Ottawa	9	3	27	76	122	21

RESULTS MARCH 7

Boston 7, Philadelphia 3.
Toronto 3, Rangers 2.
Montreal 6, Ottawa 2.

RESULTS MARCH 8

Americans 2, Chicago 1.
Canadiens 3, Detroit 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, March 9 — Montreal Maroons, by defeating Ottawa Senators, 6 to 2, on Saturday, retained third place in the struggle with the New York Americans for a playoff position in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League but they lost their star right winger, Smith, for the remainder of the season.

The visitors scored a little more than a minute after the game started but inside of five minutes the locals were in front and they added their third goal before the end of the period. The Maroons outscored the Senators, 2 to 1, in the middle period and in the final 20 minutes scored once. The summary:

MONTREAL		OTTAWA
Siebert, Trottier, Roche, lw		rw, Finnigan, Gagne
Stewart, Northcott, c.c, Lamb, Cox, Grosvenor		
Smith, Ward, Phillips, Brydson, rw		lw, Kilrea, Barton
Conacher, Wilcox, ld		rd, Art Smith
McVicar, rd		ld, Starr, Bourgeault
Kerr, g		g, Connell

Score—Montreal 6, Ottawa 2. Goals—Trottier 3, Northcott, McVicar and Phillips for Montreal; Kilrea and Gagne for Ottawa. Assists—Siebert 3, Trottier, Kilrea, Northcott and Stewart for Montreal; Lamb and Touhey for Ottawa. Referees—Odie Cleghorn and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, March 9—The Maple Leafs again displayed a third-period attack which had featured their previous three National Hockey League games, against the New York Rangers on Saturday night, and three goals in a little more than two minutes enabled them to break a one-all tie that had existed from late in the first period and win 5 to 2.

The first period was fast and open, one of the best of the season, and each team scored once. In the second the Rangers played for the "breaks" and let the locals do the attacking and there was no scoring. Early in the third penalties to Johnson and Regan gave the Leafs a two-man advantage and they pressed the attack for three goals. Then the Rangers threw up a strong attack and Dillon counted. They maintained the pressure until the end, having five forwards in action, but the locals were able to break away on several individual rushes, on one of which Jackson registered.

MAPLE LEAFS		RANGERS
Cotton, Jackson, Gracie, lw		rw, W. Cook, Thompson
Blair, Primeau, c		c, Boucher, Murdock, Maracle
Bailey, Conacher, rw		lw, F. Cook, Keeling, Dillon
Day, Levinsky, ld		rd, Peters, Regan
Clancy, Horner, rd		ld, Johnson, Jerwa
Chabot, g		g, Roach

Score—Maple Leafs 5, Rangers 2. Goals—Primeau, Bailey, Clancy, Blair and Jackson for Maple Leafs; Boucher and Dillon for Rangers. Assists—Conacher, Jackson, Cotton, Bailey, Clancy for Maple Leafs; Boucher and Dillon for Rangers. Referee—R. W. Hewitson and Jerry Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 9—New York Americans defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, 2 to 1, here last night to keep in the running for the National Hockey League playoffs. They did the greater part of the attacking, and finally broke through the fine goal work of Gardiner, for victory. Worters was also effective but had less work, due to the American defense.

Romnes converted a pass from Couture half way through the second period, and later, after Adams had gone off for slashing, a combination tied the score, McVeigh sending the puck in. Patterson to Burch scored the winning goal early in the final session. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS		CHICAGO
Kumm, Sheppard, Masseear, lw		rw, Ingram, March, Couture
Burch, Himes, Hughes, c		c, Somers, Romnes, Ripley, T. Cook
Patterson, McVeigh, Carson, rw		lw, Arbour, Adams, Gottselig
Brydge, Dutkowski, Simpson, ld		rd, Graham, Wentworth
Dutton, Dutkowski, rd		ld, Bostrom, Abel
Worters, g		g, Gardiner

Score—Americans 2, Chicago 1. Goals—McVeigh, Burch for Americans; Romnes for Chicago. Assists—Dutkowski, Himes, Patterson, for Americans; Couture for Chicago. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Boston Bruins had no difficulty disposing of the Philadelphia Quakers after the first period in their National Hockey League game at the Boston Garden Saturday night. The locals were unable to get organized in the first session, and Philadelphia took a lead of 1 to 0.

Coming out for the second period, the Bruins played more aggressively and tied the count at 2m. 33s. From then on the visitors were no match, and Boston scored four goals. In the third period the locals outscored the Quakers 2 to 1. The summary:

BOSTON		PHILADELPHIA
Lyons, Gainor, Galbraith, Barry, lw		rw, Kilrea, Barton
Chapman, Welland, Barry, Beattie, c		c, Lowrey, Milks
Darragh, Clapper, Oliver, rw		lw, Howe, Jarvis
Hitchman, Owen, ld		rd, Shields, Crossett
Shore, Owen, rd		ld, Coulson, McKinnon
Thompson, g		g, Cude

Score—Boston 7, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Barry 2, Clapper 2, Welland, Chapman, Owen for Boston; Shields, Milks for Philadelphia. Assists—Shore 2, Darragh 2, Owen, Welland for Boston; Barton, Lowrey for Philadelphia. Referee—F. J. Ion and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, March 9—Outskating the home team from start to finish, Montreal Canadiens earned a 2 to 0 decision over the faltering Detroit Falcons here last night in the National Hockey League.

Though they left Morenz at home and kept Gagnon out of the game Canadiens took a two-goal lead in the first period. Joliat got the first on the rebound of a Larochelle-Lepine play three minutes after the game started and Mondou slipped through alone to make it 2 to 0 eight minutes later. The summary:

CANADIENS		DETROIT
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw		rw, Cooper, Aurie, Filmore, Goldsworthy
Lepine, Rivers, c.c, Goodfellow, Hay, Newman		
Larochelle, Wasnie, rw		lw, Sorrell, Lewis, McCabe
Burke, Lesieur, ld		rd, Noble, Evans
S. Mantha, Leduc, rd		ld, Rockburn, McInenly
Hainsworth, g		g, Dolson

Score—Canadiens 2, Detroit 0. Goals—Joliat and Mondou for Canadiens. Assists—Lepine, Larochelle for Canadiens; Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Jerry Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Pennsylvania 50, Columbia 22.
Princeton 37, Yale 30.
Stanford 7, California 2.

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YALE HOCKEY TEAM BEATS HARVARD 3-1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale won the intercollegiate hockey championship of the United States here Saturday night when it defeated the Harvard varsity 3 to 1 in the second straight game of their series. Yale won the first one a week ago in the Boston Garden, 5 to 1.

While the game here was closer than the first one, Yale showed superiority in team work, individual stick handling and defensive play. The work of Franklin Farrel '31, in goal for Yale, figured prominently in the result of the game.

A. C. Fletcher '32, put Yale in the lead by scoring on a pass from F. A. Nelson Jr. '31, after 8m. 3s. of play. W. Barry Wood Jr. '32, evened the score for Harvard when he shot the Crimson's only goal of the game unassisted after 12m. 7s. of play. Neither team scored in the second period; but with 7m. 30s. of the third period over, Capt. F. L. Luce Jr. '31, put Yale ahead on a shot from scrimmage, the puck appearing to bounce off the skate of W. H. Crosby '32, Harvard right defense man. The other Yale goal was made by J. E. Muhlfeld '32, unassisted, after 14m. 15s. of play. The summary:

YALE		HARVARD
Todd, McLennan, Cookman, lw		rw, Cunningham, Saltonstall, Putnam
Luce, Nelson, Mills, c.c, Garrison, Wood, Pell		
Muhlfeld, Fletcher, Stoddard, rw		lw, Evarts, Baldwin, Martin
Winter, ld		rd, Crosby, Palmer
Iglehart, Breckenridge, rd		ld, Batchelder, McGregor
Farrel, g		g, Ellis, Wendell

Score—Yale University 3, Harvard University 1. Goals—Fletcher, Luce, Muhlfeld for Yale; Wood for Harvard. Referees—A. G. Smith, Boston; Edward French, New York. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PALMER WINS CLASS B TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 9—Frank M. Palmer of Princeton Club, making his first appearance in local squash racquets this season, captured the metropolitan class B championship on Saturday afternoon at Heights Casino from his club and team mate, Malcolm M. McLeod, in a well-fought four-game match, scored at 18—15, 17—16, 7—15, 15—11. This is also the first year of play for McLeod. Palmer relied chiefly on his reaching ability to win, and this finally proved effective, though he had fewer finishing shots than his stockily-built opponent. But by keeping the ball in play and relying on his service, he finally ran out the match in the fourth game, in time to board a train for Philadelphia with his team mate.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	28	5	11	104	78	61
Windsor	22	6	15	124	102	50
Cleveland	22	6	16	119	102	50
London	20	5	18	83	74	45
Pittsburgh	17	9	17	90	102	43
Detroit	16	1	26	85	110	33
Syracuse	9	4	31	103	152	23

RESULTS MARCH 7

Buffalo 1, London 0.
Cleveland 7, Syracuse 5.

RESULT MARCH 8

Buffalo 5, Syracuse 3.

DEL MONTE ALL-STARS WIN

DEL MONTE, Calif., March 9 (AP)—The Del Monte All-Stars rode to a 12-to-10 victory over the Hurlingham Club of England in an international polo clash yesterday before 5000 spectators. Coming from behind a 6-to-3 score at half time, the American team staged a brilliant rally that netted nine goals without the British stars scoring. In the last chukker the Hurlingham riders shot four goals in rapid succession.

Everton's Position Is Consolidated

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, March 9—Everton and Motherwell, Saturday made further progress toward the seldom-attained goal of winning league honors and a national cup in a single season, for the former consolidated its position as leader of the second division of the English League, while Motherwell retained its advantage in the first division, Scottish League. Both of these clubs have reached the semi-final rounds of the competitions for the English and Scottish cup, respectively, and are strongly favored to appear in the deciding match.

Arsenal, leader of the first division in England, was held to a draw by Huddersfield, and is now only two points in front of Aston Villa (48 to 46). Arsenal is better placed than it might appear, for it has played two games fewer than the runnerup. The reigning champion, Sheffield Wednesday, must by now have almost given up hope of equaling Huddersfield's great record of three consecutive successes in the league championship, for it is eight points behind Arsenal and has played one game more.

Interest in the second division focuses now not so much upon Everton, leader, as upon Tottenham Hotspur and West Bromwich Albion, which are at the head of a small group striving keenly to take second place and so accompany the top team into the first division next season in place of Manchester United and whatever other team may drop down with it.

Point totals of the leading second division sides are: Everton 52, Tottenham Hotspur 39, West Bromwich 39, Preston North End 35, and Port Vale 35.

Notts County, defeated at home Saturday for the first time this season, is out by itself in the southern section of the third division from which one team rises at the end of each campaign to change with one of a pair dropped from division two.

In the northern section, third division, there is still something of a fight for one position that matters, and Lincoln City with 47 points to Tranmere Rovers 45 cannot afford to make any slips.

In the Scottish league Motherwell, leader, is closely pursued by the great Glasgow rivals, Glasgow Rangers and Celtic. These sides have 46, 45 and 44 points as the result of 31, 30 and 29 matches, respectively. At the unsuccessful end of the standing East Fife has only 12 points from 31 games, Ayr United 16 from 29.

In the semifinal round of the English Football Association amateur cup play Hayes defeated Bishop Auckland 1 to 0, and Wycombe Wanderers defeated Woking 3 to 0.

TAYLOR, CANADIAN BADMINTON WINNER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUEBEC, March 9—The annual Canadian Badminton championship tournament was concluded here Saturday when the finals in all events were played. In the men's singles J. M. Taylor of Toronto succeeded Jack Purcell of the same city as title holder. The latter did not defend his title as he is playing in the all-England tournament at present. In the final Taylor defeated C. W. Aikman of Montreal, a former champion, 11—15, 15—9, 15—9. Col. G. G. Blackstock and C. K. F. Andrewes of Toronto won the men's doubles for the third year in succession, defeating, W. M. Stewart and Jack Cameron of Ottawa, 15—9, 14—18,15—11.

Miss Ruth Robertson of Ottawa and Miss M. Delage of Quebec appeared in both ladies' finals, the former winning the singles 11—8, 11—0, while Miss Delage and Miss M. Burrows, also of Quebec, defeated Miss Robertson and her sister Marjorie in the doubles, 15—6, 15—3. In the mixed doubles Miss Eileen George and Jack Underhill of Vancouver won the title for the third time when they defeated Mrs. John Porteous and A. H. Bilham of Montreal, 15—12, 15—6.

ARGENTINE POLOISTS WIN

LOS ANGELES, March 9 (AP)—The Argentine polo team won the opening game of the Midwick mid-winter championship yesterday from Midwick, 12 to 9, in a hard-riding contest. Juan Reynal transferred himself from No. 2 to No. 3 and was replaced by Juan Benitz at the No. 2 post for the game, and the change gave the El Pampero outfit the power needed to win. Benitz scored five times. Elmer J. Boeseke, Midwick No. 2, was bottled up by the two Juans for the first time since these two teams met in their first game of the season in January.

SIMPSON WINS 75-YARD EVENT

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z., March 9 (AP)—George S. Simpson '30, former Ohio State University sprinter, won the 75-yard scratch event of an athletic program at Lancaster Park yesterday. Simpson ran the distance in 7.2-5s. to lead two native runners, Jenkins and Leadbetter, to the tape. Rufus W. Kiser '30, Pacific Coast middle-distance runner, formerly of the University of Washington, finished second to Bayne of New Zealand in a 4:30 mile. Harlow F. Rothert '30, weight man from Stanford University, easily won the shotput with a heave of 50ft 6¼in.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Amherst 40, Williams 37.
Bowdoin 35, Boston 27.
Cornell 40, Union 26.
New York 39½, F. & M. 29½.
Oregon 49, Oregon State 35.
Pennsylvania 48, Columbia 28.
Stanford 60, California 12.
Wesleyan 62, M. I. T. 15.
Yale 48, Princeton 23.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Cornell 10, Boulder Brook 9½.
Yale 17, West Point 6.

HARRY F. WOLF WINS U. S. SQUASH TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 9—Harry F. Wolf, of the New York Athletic Club completed his squash tennis year with success Saturday, when he won the United States amateur title on his home court from the only player who has been able to challenge his supremacy during the past two years, Rowland B. Haines, of the Columbia University Club.

As it has been ever since Wolf came back into the game after he was graduated from Williams College almost two years ago, the battle was closely and well fought by both, although only four games were required, only four points difference divided them at the finish. The score was 6—15, 18—17, 18—17, 15—4.

This is the seventh meeting of the pair this season, and with this victory Wolf has a clear lead, the score being five wins to two. The summary:

UNITED STATES AMATEUR SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, defeated Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, 6—15, 18—17, 18—17, 15—4.

TROJAN TEAM WINS TROPHY

LOS ANGELES, March 9 (AP)—The University of Southern California and ice in natural state, are total strangers, but Trojan team is in possession of the President Hoover trophy, emblematic of the Pacific Coast intercollegiate winter sports championship. The meet held at Yosemite National Park consisted of round-robin hockey matches, ski jumping and skating races.

BAGGULEY SETS SKI RECORD

LUCERNE-IN-QUEBEC, March 9 (AP)—Howard Bagguley of the Ottawa Ski Club set a new hill record of 317 feet in an international ski jumping competition here Saturday. Second place went to Arne Finaberg of the Montreal Ski Club, with 215 feet. Amund Lekang of the Norway Ski Club, New York, made the longest jump of the day, but it was as he landed, 237 feet from the takeoff.

NORWICH RIFLEMEN WIN

NORTHFIELD, Vt., March 9 (AP)—The Norwich University rifle team yesterday was notified it had won the New England R. T. C. championship, and that it would represent the first corps area in the national match.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Annapolis 10, Princeton 7.
C. C. N. Y. 9, West Point 8.
Columbia 12, Hamilton 5.
New York 14, Colgate 3.
Pennsylvania 12, M. I. T. 5.
Yale 15, Graduate School 12.

MISS ORCUTT WINS TITLE

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 9 (AP)—Miss Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., Saturday won the Florida east coast women's golf championship by defeating Miss Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee, 4 and 3, in a driving rain.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULTS

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Dartmouth 32, Temple 22.

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● Readers of this paper are particularly welcome to Fifinella's Salons at 43, Buckingham Palace Road, S. W., or at Welbeck Street, at any time and are specially invited to see these Dress Shows. A card of invitation will be sent on request.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Red Shoes

By MARY LOIS TOEVS

Part I

ANOTHER row of cross-stitching and the little red shoes will be ready for the cobbler, is it not so?" asked Elsa. She held the bit of red embroidery work before her mother who was churning in the sunshine of the cottage kitchen.

Mother brushed a kiss on the rosy cheek. She looked at the gay shoe-top and then said, "Yes, dear child, it is almost done. The flower-posy, the pink rose, the purple pansy-face, the golden daffodil, all are there, worked with your little needle. Even the green leaves and the cross-stitch border are finished."

"I did it so carefully, Mother." Elsa flushed happily. "Such tiny stitches I took. And if there was a crooked one, out it came!"

"Quite right. For now, when Victor, the cobbler, fits the leather soles to the tops, you will have the finest pair of shoes in the Kingdom of the Emerald Hills to wear to the Flower Festival tomorrow."

"Oh, Mother! Mother! How can I wait until tomorrow? How can I sleep? Already I am dancing about the Maypole, and running in the Flower Race, and playing at the games!" Elsa could stand still no longer. She whirled about the kitchen until her starched cap fell over one ear, her embroidered apron was awry, and one wooden shoe clattered into a far corner of the room.

* * *

But Elsa's joy was not all because she was going to the Flower Festival the next day. Oh, no! It was because of a secret locked in her heart; a secret about the shining, golden coin that the Princess Anastasia gave each year as a prize. If Elsa danced very lightly, and ran very swiftly, and played very cleverly, she might win that shining coin. But that wasn't all. The coin would buy a new churn for Mother—a bright, new churn so that never again would she have to mend the old one. Nor would she have to listen to its clatter, or feel the weariness of pushing its clumsy dasher. How surprised she would be when Elsa told her! And how her eyes would shine!

It was a radiant Elsa who danced along the forest path toward the Flower Festival the next morning. She wore her best silk dress, her smartest apron, her daintiest cap, and of course, her little red shoes.

"I shall gather my flowers as I go," she thought, stooping to a bed of brilliant yellow-bells. "This year I hope to have the loveliest bouquet of all to give to the little Princess."

For, you see, the Flower Festival was so named because of a beautiful custom. It was given in honor of the little Princess Anastasia. She, Elsa had been told, was very much like the other little girls in the Kingdom of the Emerald Hills. She even dressed as they did in quaint caps, full aprons, embroidered dresses and stout little shoes. That is, she dressed like this almost always. But on Festival Day she appeared at the merrymaking, resplendent in beautiful clothes.

The ceremony was always the same. After the races, the dancing, and the games, a wee coach, drawn by six fat ponies, rolled up to the pavilion which stood at the edge of the green. In the pavilion was a small throne, all purple and gold. There the Princess Anastasia sat. And there she smiled and waved her hands at the children who danced past her, each laying his bouquet of flowers at her feet.

"How happy she must be!" thought Elsa. "But then, I must hurry! Already the sun rides high, and I am only at the palace gates!" She skimmed over the soft grass.

But her flying feet were suddenly checked. For as surely as she ran over the grass, she heard the sound of someone crying! And that sound was not far away. It came from the green grove by the palace gates which she had just passed.

A few quick steps brought Elsa to the grove. What she saw there made her catch a short, hurt breath. For it was a little girl who lay at the brook's edge, crying as if her heart would break; a little girl who was wrapped from head to foot in a long, hooded cloak!

It was only a moment before Elsa was at her side, everything else forgotten. "Please!" she cried. "Please do not cry so! It may be that I can help you!"

* * *

At Elsa's words, the other straightened; straightened so that Elsa could see the shadow of a tear-stained face, half hidden by the hood. "Oh," she said. "You are kind. It is nothing. It is only that—" Her voice quavered into silence.

"You are hungry?" Elsa asked.

"No."

"Or lost?"

"Oh, no."

"But what—" As Elsa spoke, a gay wave of music swept into the grove from the direction of the Flower Festival. At the sound, the little girl quivered. Then down went her little hooded head as the tears started afresh.

"Oh!" Elsa's heart burned. "You weep because of—the Flower Festival?"

"Yes," came the muffled answer.

"But the Flower Festival is the time for joy! Come! Dry the tears and we will both go to the fun!"

There was a moment of silence. Then the stranger whispered in a small, tight voice. "I cannot go! I cannot! And—" she caught her breath. "I want to so much. Never, never have I danced at the Flower Festival!"

Elsa's heart pounded. What could she be saying? Surely, surely, there must be some mistake. Every child in the Kingdom of the Emerald Hills was welcomed at the Festival!

"Many times I have watched the fun," the little girl went on. "Many times I have stood by and wished that I could join the others—but I could not."

"But why?" Elsa whispered half to herself. Then her eyes fell on the long, hooded cloak. The blood raced to her cheeks. For surely, surely, the answer was hidden beneath that sweep of cloth. Only one thing could keep the girl from the merrymaking! Only one thing! She had not the clothes! She had not the best silk dress, the dainty cap, the apron, or—or the embroidered shoes!

For one moment Elsa stood quite still. Louder and louder, faster and faster swirled the music in the distance. Deeper and deeper grew the longing to run toward it as fast as her little red shoes would take her. This was the day for which she had waited so long. This was the day when she would play the games so fairly that she would win the shining coin—that shining, golden coin that would buy Mother the new churn!

She looked again at her new friend. And as she did so, a wave of sympathy engulfed her. How would she feel had she never held the silken ribbons of the Maypole in her hands; or heard the wind whispering in her ears as she ran the Flower Race; or felt the ground beneath her feet as she danced in the games? How would she feel?

And then Elsa suddenly knew that there was only one thing to do!

"I have it," she cried. "Off with the cloak, and we will change the clothes! Then you can go to dance, and play, and sing! Is it not fortunate that we are of the same height and size? For now, with the cap, the best dress, the apron, and—and the little red shoes, you will be the bravest dancer at the Flower Festival this day!

[To be concluded next Monday.]

A Home-Made Zoo

EXPENSIVE animal toys are delightful, but there is something "very best" about them, and they do not always have the friendliness of home-made toys.

A whole zoo can soon be manufactured with the help of old bobbins or corks, bits of cardboard or postcards, match stalks, and paste or gum; while typewriter ribbon spools make excellent wheels for animals who wish to travel.

Suppose the horse is the first animal to go into the zoo. He and practically all his companions may be made of cork and match sticks. Take a long bottle cork and prick four holes in it, two at each end, for the legs. Into these fit sharpened and slightly gummed match sticks of exactly similar lengths. Next, an impressive head, and either a long, flowing tail, or a short, stubby one must be drawn on cardboard, then cut out, gummed, and fitted into slits in the top of the cork.

Camels also are easy animals to make, with cardboard humps, and string tails. A whole family of pigs can be made from a large, fat cork, and a number of small ones; and turtles or tortoises can be made from flat, round corks. For these, the top part of the cork must be cut away and rounded, and head, tail, and legs made from a match box.

These animals will all enjoy having a bath with their owner, for they are swimmers. They may, however, have been painted or enameled, marked in spots or stripes, and made thoroughly handsome, in which case a bath will not do them any good.

If they get tired of residence in the Zoo, the animals may enjoy a stroll in their special garden. This is made from a piece of thin wood—perhaps the top or bottom of an old box. On it paths are drawn and either painted a gravel shade, or covered with yellow-brown paper. The lawns are covered either with bright, green paper, or green material, and in the middle of them are flower beds of various shapes, made of black paper, covered perhaps with plasticine. The flowers are either beads or else bits of twisted paper, and pot plants are made of painted bobbins, filled with plasticine, and planted with shrubs or flowers.

A large garden will, of course, need a pond, and this is provided by a small saucer of water, sunk in a grass bed.

Peterkin and the Peddler

Mrs. Agatha Mouse lives in Lavender Street,
With three little daughters so clean and so neat,
And Peterkin Marmaduke Junior.

Five pennies a week their mother will spare
To Bessie and Sarah and bright baby Clare,
And to Peterkin Marmaduke Junior.

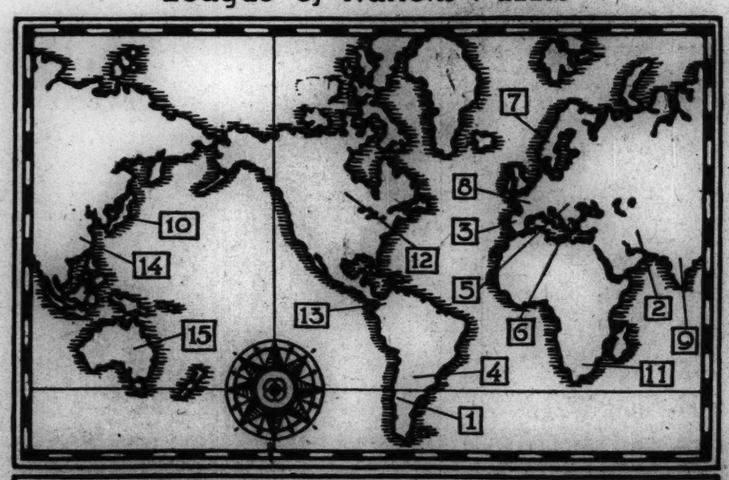
Each Saturday morning the peddler appears,
Through Wood Hollow village he's selling his wares,
And to Peterkin Marmaduke Junior.

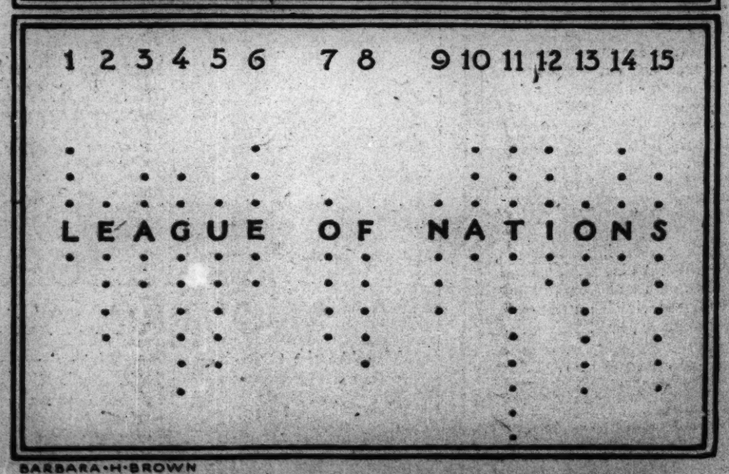
The bright balls are dancing so gay in the breeze,
A shrill voice pipes always, "The big red one, please."
That's Peterkin Marmaduke Junior.

One day (so he hopes) when the wind's blowing high,
With his balls he will float far off to the sky,
Will Peterkin Marmaduke Junior.

A. B. D.

League of Nations Puzzle





BARBARA·H·BROWN

Of the 54 Countries of the World Belonging to the League of Nations, 15 Are Represented in This Puzzle. Each Country Is Shown on the Map by a Number. As You Find Them, Write Their Names Downward in the Section Below the Map, Each Under Its Own Number.

Beneath Blankets of Snow

"ARE you awake, Violet? Is that you stirring?" asked Daffodil with a yawn.

"Yes, Daffy dear, I'm quite wide awake. I have been for some time. I had such a strange dream, and then couldn't go to sleep again. I suppose it's almost time to get up now."

"Almost, but there's no hurry. Tell me your dream first."

"I dreamed that I was pink, Daffy, as pink as Tulip and ever so much taller, almost as tall as Hollyhock. When I looked in the pool I hardly knew myself. I had to stoop to see all of me at once. It made me feel so queer. I didn't know whether to laugh or to cry."

"You probably threw the covers off and were feeling cold," spoke up Tulip, who had overheard every word. "Once I had just the same kind of a dream. I thought I was blue like Bluebell and you, Vi, and just such another tiny wee person. I always will believe it was because that mischievous March Wind was tugging at my blankets."

* * *

"Is that you, Tuly?" asked Violet. "I didn't know you were listening. How good it is to hear your voice again! Speaking of M. W., I think I hear him laughing now. He's probably up to some mischief. It's no use trying to go to sleep again, if he is. We might as well get right up."

"Well, I intend to take my time just to spite him. I won't be hurried by anybody," said Tulip.

"Why, I rather like March Wind," said Daffodil. "He's good-natured and never means any harm. He's only joking even when he is the roughest. And he knows lots of interesting games. It's always exciting when he is around."

"I think so, too," said Crocus. "I wouldn't miss playing with him for anything. He's the jolliest company I know. You don't mind how chilly it is when he is there to amuse you. You just forget everything else."

* * *

"That's what I always say," murmured Snowdrop. "It's worth while getting up early just to watch his antics and to hear all his interesting chat. He knows all the news there is to know. It's quite like taking in the newspaper to have him come around to call."

"Well, everybody to their own taste, of course," said Tulip, "but I'll be in no hurry just the same. After you, my dears."

"I always like to be first," murmured Snowdrop as if to herself. "I would not feel quite right unless I were. And I really believe that the children like to have me first. They behave as if they had been watching for me to come. It's very pleasant to be greeted so. I'll just run along so as not to disappoint them."

"I'm coming, too," whispered Crocus suddenly. "I like to get up early. But don't wait for me, Snowdy. I'll overtake you if I can."

"May the best one win," laughed Tulip.

"I suppose you intend to surprise us all, Tuly," said Daffodil. "You're not really so lazy as you pretend. I never knew you to be so very late for all your dilly-dallying. Now, I would really like to be an early bird, but these frills of mine take so long to put on. I'll be ready soon, though. Good-by, good-by."

The Mail Bag

ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA

Dear Emmaline and Susabet:

I have always enjoyed your stories in the Monitor so much that I thought you might enjoy a letter to the "Mail Bag."

I am a Blue Andalusian hen and thought you might be interested to know what I have accomplished the last week. I usually lay two large double eggs a week and sometimes two single ones the same day, but last week beginning Saturday I laid nine eggs! One was a double one and on two of the days I laid two single ones each, making six eggs in three days. On three of the days I laid a single egg and one day I had a vacation.

Everyone thinks I am a very wonderful hen. I think you are very wonderful hens too and would enjoy going with you on some of your adventures.

I used to run all over the place with my sister, but since I have grown up, I live in a small coop. I am to have a birthday on March 29. I shall be one year old and expect to have a special dinner.

I didn't think you looked undignified in your last picture, but very exciting! We never have such sports here in California, but lots of green grass which I like. I hope you find this in your mail box. Have another story soon in the Monitor. Rosie

[For those who have not yet met Emmaline and Susabet we should explain that they are two delightful hens, whose chronicle appears from time to time in the Children's Corner.—Ed.]

COQUILLE, OREGON

Dear Editor:

We live in Oregon where it is green all the year round. I have never seen the snow very high here. Sometimes when it is very cold it snows about an inch but it melts very quickly. We have beautiful myrtle trees from which many beautiful articles are made.

Our house is 18 miles from the Bandon Beach. You can find many pretty shells and agates on the beach. I am sending you a picture of Bandon-by-the-Sea. Some day, when some of the Mail Baggers go around the world on an expedition, I hope they will come and visit the Myrtle Wood factory, and see the beautiful beach.

I like Snubs, Waddles, and Sponge, The Sunny Hours, the Mail Bag, and the Children's Corner. I am making a scrapbook of the antique furniture articles from the Monitor.

I am 10 years old, and I should like to hear from any little girls my age who would care to write to me. Leah R.

[P. S. Please send in your last name, Leah.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Louise M., New York, N. Y.—(Thank you for the verses and drawing, Louise.—Ed.)
Irene M. (8), Seattle, Wash.—Especially from Holland.
Shirley Jean S. (8), Portland, Ore.
Florence T. (9), Eureka, Calif.
Marjorie N. (9), Berkeley, Calif.
Marion S. (10), Milwaukee, Wis.
Betty Mary S. (11), Kalamazoo, Mich.
Ruth B., Glen Cove, N. Y.

BOYS

Scott G. (6), Kansas City, Mo.
Bernard W. (10), Chicago, Ill.—Exchange stamps.

The Editor wishes to thank the following for their letters:

Edwards B., Birmingham, Mich.
Nancy Jane D., Porterville, Calif.
Margaret D., Medford, Mass.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Point or Two Regarding Blank Verse

THE unrhymed iambic pentameter of English poetry is called blank verse. It possesses a structure that lends itself to endless variety, and is the vehicle for the expression of the loftiest themes among English poets. It is thought that Surrey in his translation of Virgil's Æneid was the first to use this form.

The writer who essays blank verse must utilise his highest skill, as he has no stanza form and no rhyme to support him. He must keep the fundamental tune of the theme and yet vary it so that it is not monotonous. When the lines of iambic pentameter are end-stopped; that is, when the thought stops at the end of each line, an effect of rigidity is given, somewhat like a series of shelves or drawers, each with its own content, whereas the thought should be organic and the rhythm flowing. There are three lines, separated by semicolons, from the tragedy "Gorboduc," written by Sackville and Norton, which illustrate this point:

The royal king and eke his sons are slain;
No ruler rests within the regal seat;
The heir, to whom the scepter 'longs, unknown;

Fluidity is gained in several ways. The thought may be carried over into the next line, thus, in Milton's invocation to Light:

So much the rather thou Celestial Light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate; there plant eyes; all mist from thence
Purge and disperse, that I may see and tell
Of things invisible to mortal sight.

Another way of eliminating monotony is to shift the cæsura or pause. In the first act of Shakespeare's "As You Like It" in scene three, he makes Celia say:

I was too young that time to value her;
But now I know her: If she be a traitor,
Why so am I: we still have slept together,
Rose at an instant, learned, played, eat together,
And wheresoe'er we went, like Juno's swans,
Still we went coupled and inseparable.

Feminine endings or two-syllable words are also used to vary the lines and give a graceful effect. In the same play, Act two, scene seven, Jaques says:

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their exits and their entrances.

Here the words "players" and "entrances" give an unaccented syllable to each of two lines.

Trochees, anapests, and even spondees are sometimes substituted for the iambic foot by masters of blank verse. Milton in Paradise Lost says:

Things unattempted yet in prose or rime.

Here the opening foot consists of an accented syllable "Things," followed by an unaccented syllable "un" making a trochee instead of an iambic having an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one.

Shakespeare awakened to these ways to vary the monotony of iambic pentameter very slowly, as indicated by his plays. His earlier ones had many end-stopped lines, few dropped syllables taken up by a pause in the dialogue, and few feminine endings. Later he employed all of these means to make his lines fluent and musical. Symonds says of him: "We hardly know why his words are melodious, or what makes them always fresh. There is a subtle adjustment of sound to sense, of lofty thoughts to appropriate words: the ideas evolve themselves with inexhaustible spontaneity, and a suitable investiture of language is never wanting, so that each cadenced period seems made to hold a thought of its own and thought is linked to thought and cadence to cadence in unending continuity." This is the goal for all writers of blank verse.

Milton, an organist, played upon the iambic pentameter of blank verse as though it were the instrument he loved. His lofty sweeping themes do not take a single line as a unit, but roll majestically forward, often a single cadence flowing through several lines. He firmly established the iambic measure to the ear and then played innumerable variations upon the fundamental tune. The opening lines of Paradise Lost run through sixteen pentameter lines before a period is reached; five of them will show the majesty of his touch:

Fast by the oracle of God, I thence
Invoke thy aid to my adventurous song
That with no middle flight intends to soar
Above the Aonian mount, while it pursues
Things unattempted yet in prose or rime.

Tennyson's style in blank verse is more gentle and has a sweeter lyrical quality than the sonorous melodies of Milton. In contrast it has the grace and charm of a summer idyl. Note these lines from "Come down, O Maid":

Sweeter thy voice, but every sound is sweet;
Myriads of rivulets hurrying through the lawn,
The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
And murmuring of innumerable bees.

In these lines he contrives to give us the utmost of grace and music by using words of many short syllables—"myriads," "rivulets," "immemorial," "murmuring," and "innumerable."

A modern writer, Edwin Arlington Robinson, chose blank verse as a suitable vehicle for his retelling of the old Tennysonian story of Tristram. His theme taken from the Arthurian legends is dressed crisply in the sheer organdy of modernity, ornamented with fresh metaphor flowers and newly knotted simile bows. One of his telling similes is,—

Say, for me,
That in my joy my caution crept away
Like an unfaithful hound and went to sleep

A descriptive passage which illustrates his mastery of the devices for relieving the monotony of blank verse is found in these lines:

Albeit the sun was high, the breath of morning
Was in the trees where Tristram stood alone
With happiness, watching a bright summer sea
That like a field of heaving steel and silver
Flashed there before him.

Like Shakespeare, Robinson has invested his blank verse with many terse quotable passages:

Youth sees too far to see how near it is
To seeing further.

There's a contentious kingdom in myself
For me to rule before I shall rule others.

Why must a man, where there are loaves and fishes,
See only as far as one crumb on his table?

H. H. H.

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Chinese Business Traits

It proves itself an axiom—"There are no idle people in China." They work steadily on, whatever the circumstances, never showing nervousness in any degree. They work for hours consecutively, sleep when and where they can; they will even sleep while sitting on a moving camel, and I have seen them literally use a stone for a pillow. Many hidden meanings in the Bible are revealed to me here; as this nation has retained from generation to generation many customs common in Bible times.

The Chinese are quiet and accurate in their methods. They handle large columns of figures, make delicate calculations, and no amount of confusion or jostling disturbs them; they work calmly on and seldom make mistakes. In Japan and in the foreign concessions I noticed that the banks employ the Chinese for their most important detail work. When in one of the large banks, I asked why the Chinese were employed in these responsible positions. The reply was: "The three principal reasons are that they are honest, self-possessed, and accurate. They move so quickly that we are astonished at what they accomplish."

From our broad veranda, with our field-glasses we can see the city fifteen miles away. Intervening is a far-reaching valley of green fields. . . . All is quiet and restful. There are stone walks in many directions over these hills, and we take long strolls and donkey rides, as our ponies cannot climb the steep, rough paths. The donkeys are small, but sure-footed and carry us with safety. The donkey driver follows afoot encouraging the little beast to go faster or to be careful.—SARAH PIKE CONARD, in "Letters From China."

Across New Mexico

Raton Pass:
This is the summit where we stopped the car,
To gaze in growing wonder at the town
Which sprawled below us, shaped like a guitar,
Beyond which spread a valley green and brown.

In Cimarron Canyon:
We crossed that stream eleven times at least;
We followed it or else it followed us,
Until at last it rushed off toward the east,
Gurgling so loud that it was scandalous!

Taos:
This road took us to Don Fernando Inn—
We met the Governor of Taos that night,
The people of the Pueblos made us kin
Next morning with the Great White Spirit's light!

Leaving Santa Fe:
We shortly drove to La Bajada Hill,
And wound us down that so steep mountain grade;
And at its base were squaws who proved their skill
Beyond which spread a valley green and brown.

Before Albuquerque:
This is where fierce blue skies began to flame;
They seemed to burn warm as the desert sun.
Here is the slope of sand, which has no name,
We spread our blankets on when day was done.

Beyond Laguna:
Here, on this curve, a Navajo stalked by,
Guiding his long-haired sheep across the trail;
And there the dry sands of the river lie,
Beneath that rocky point no one may scale.

Gallup:
Indian silversmiths and weavers here
Spread out their handiwork for us to see:
Blankets and rugs, bracelets and rings, so queer
And gorgeous that we purchased two or three.

State Line:
Right here we left New Mexico, and you
Would never dream the beauty we had known
Together, living each adventure through
This lovely land where high romance is sown.

Fold the map carefully, put it on that shelf,
Then close the door tight. I would be by myself.

PETER A. LEA.

Old Fields by the Sea. From a Painting by Elizabeth Russell

Mocking Bird's Song

The song of the free mocking bird! With it ringing in my ear at this moment, after having feasted upon it and gloried in it day and night for many weeks, how can I criticize it! How can I do otherwise than fall into rhapsody, as does almost every one who knows it and delights in it, as I do! It is something for which one might pine and long, as the Switzer for the Ranzdes-Vaches, and the more one hears it the more he loves it. I think there will never come a May in my life when I shall not long to fold my tent and take up my abode in the home of the mocking bird, and yet I cannot say what many do. For variety, glibness, and execution the song is marvelous. It is a brilliant, bewildering exhibition, and one listens in a sort of ecstasy almost equal to the bird's own, for this, it seems to me, is the secret of the power of his music: he so enjoys it himself, he throws his whole soul into it, and he is so magnetic that he charms a listener into belief that nothing can be like it. His manner also lends enchantment; he is seldom still. If he begins in a cedar-tree, he soon flies to the fence, singing as he goes, thence takes his way to a roof, and so on, changing his place every few minutes, but never losing a note. His favorite perch is the top spire of a pointed tree, low cedar or young pine, where he can bound into the air . . . spread his wings, and float down, never omitting a quaver. . . .

As an imitator, I think he is much overrated. I cannot agree with Lanier that

"Whate'er birds did or dreamed, this bird could say";

and that the birds are jealous of his song, as Wilson says, seems absurd. On the contrary, I do not think they recognize the counterfeit. The tufted titmouse called as loudly and constantly all day as though no mocking bird shouted his peculiar and easily imitated call from the housetop; the cardinal grosbeak sang every day in the grove, though the mocker copied him more closely than any other bird. He repeats the notes, rattles out the call, but he cannot put the cardinal's soul into them. The song of every bird seems to me the expression of himself; it is a perfect whole of its kind, given with proper inflections and pauses, and never hurried; whereas, when the mocker delivers it, it is simply one more note added to his repertory, uttered in his rapid staccato, in his loud, clear voice, interpolated between incongruous sounds, without expression, and lacking in every way the beauty and attraction of the original. . . .

So winning and so lasting is the charm with which this bird enthralls his lovers that scarcely had I left his enchanted neighborhood before everything else was forgotten, and there remain of that idyllic month only beautiful pictures and delightful memories.—OLIVE THORNE MILLER, in "The Mocking Bird's Nest."

Early Philadelphia

By virtue of her peaceful and prosperous development, Philadelphia attracted to herself large numbers of desirable colonists. In 1720 the population of Boston must have been about twice that of Philadelphia; in 1730 it was two and one-half times as great. Sometime between 1750 and 1760, however, the southern town outstripped the northern. From that time until about 1825 Philadelphia was the largest city in the colonies. Nor was she distinguished merely by her size, for throughout the eighteenth century she attracted the most illustrious folk in the colonies, statesmen, scientists, artists, scholars. The foundations of her greatness in these fields had been established almost from the beginning of her history. William Penn himself had not only encouraged artisans and craftsmen to come to his colony but had also induced an English architect, James Portius, to come to Philadelphia to design and superintend the construction of his proprietary buildings. To Portius and his fellows the early city owed much of the beauty and charm of its architecture. . . .

The ability of Philadelphia cabinetmakers throughout the eighteenth century has long been acknowledged. Much of the most elaborately designed and most elegant chairs, highboys, tables, and mirrors made in the colonies came from the workshops of such men as James Gillingham, Jonathan Gostelowe, William Savery, Edward James, John Elliot, William Wayne, and Benjamin Randolph—all of Philadelphia.—C. LOUISE AVERY, in "Early American Silver."

THE beauty that lies across old fields clothed the scene, where wild flowers bowed to the salt breeze that swept back and forth over this deserted portion of a New England shore. The remains of an old fence running across at the right suggested that perhaps at one time this was an inclosed pasture, where red and black spotted cattle grazed, and found shade from the noonday sun under the row of trees at the end of the field overlooking the sea.

Flame red bushes added their note of color to the white and yellow bloom, and a stretch of yellow sand bar ran out into the sea, where gulls lighted from circling above, or sat floating on the water.

A rim of purple hills, rising in the distance, met the sky just where a bit of blue was piercing the heavy gray clouds that hung overhead, as if wating to be shaped by the wind into a shower of rain to refresh the expectant growth beneath.

While a harvest no longer yields its wealth of grain from these fields, the artist finds riches of material here. The everchanging sea with its incessant beat against the rocks, the rhythmic ripple of waves lapping the sandy shore; the great ones coming in at intervals like green walls, to break with a dash of white spray and then recede.

On the earth, verdure in its many forms and varieties, from the tiny grass blades that carpet the ground and the innumerable floral contribution, to the great trees wrestling with wind and storm, or in silence receiving the sun's blessing; and, brooding over all, the continuous change of color and cloud formation going on in the sky.

Parlor Melodeon—Dated

A friendly afternoon sun streaming through curtains that were arabesques of spider-web decoration in lacy white poured its yellow illumination on the chestnut top of the old parlor melodeon. Miss Griffith called it "The organ," and truly like an organ its tones sounded, rich, full and warm. Little spindles of decorated wood stood up at each of the four corners of the top; between them ran an intervening fence about an inch in height with cutouts like conventionalized four-leaf clovers.

Longer carved spindles ran upward from its base in front to the projecting keyboard support, spindles that were turned on a lathe to diminutive floral flutings. Even the keyboard support, where Miss Griffith's hands rested as she debated upon the piece she would play, was deeply carven with that combined quadra-foliate leaf and other floral designs.

The keys, black and white, lay in order. Above them were the stops; carved brown wooden rods ending in inch round buttons proclaiming each one's title. Pulled outward, they were played or accented.

Upon the music stand that was a veritable maze of looping intertwining strips of wood, stood a purple hymn book. Under it a larger green-backed book of old familiar songs revealed its presence by its greater size and more prominent color. Sheet music, much thumbed and handled, lay quiescent on one corner of the melodeon's smooth top; lacy letters of various types in black printed thereon.

The sun shone on the worn Axminster rug, and on the glossy side of the melodeon; on Miss Griffith's heavy serge skirt, her long-sleeved shirtwaist that came up around her neck with a high lace collar boned to uphold its fragility close under her ears. She smiled and her gray-blue eyes twinkled as she patted her rather full pompadour hair into place so that the incoming sunlight showed golden lights in it.

A slender white hand pulled the stop reading "Harp" as her left hand began experimenting with a bass accompaniment. Her knees moving under her serge skirt gave indication by their alternate rising and falling that her feet were working the pedals to manipulate the air bellows without which the parlor melodeon could not be operated. Then, as her right hand ran lightly across the keys of the treble clef in the tune of "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms," the notes rang out similar to the plucking of harp strings; similar to the tones of the strings of a grand piano when a hand plucks their thin or thick strands of wire to produce tones different from those to which they are accustomed.

Her knees flexed sideways and the two flexible boards for increasing the volume were pushed aside. The increased volume made a doubling of harps that produced a vibrancy, making the room, its horse-hair furniture, its "whatnots" and hanging lamps ring and quiver.

"Book of Agar" with Bass Coupler and Sub Bass (Basso Profundo) stops pulled out rolled its chords into the sunlit room. The deep tones stressed the low notes, increasing the religious solemnity of the music. It seemed as if even the pedaling took on a slower and more solemn movement to agree with the general tone of the melody. "Cleft for me; Let me hide myself in Thee," its grand finale boomed, wavered, then passed into space.

"Bessie!" came her mother's voice from the kitchen, where she was preparing apple pies, "play 'My Old Kentucky Home' and pull those Dulcy (Dolce) and Flute stops. That's a mighty nice piece with those on." Accordingly "Kentucky Home," with flutelike notes and soft music, came steadily from the old melodeon, wheezing a bit as Miss Griffith's feet faltered for a few seconds. On a second playing, the music resembled the woodwind of violins, violas and cellos; deep, throaty, and full of rounded, choky notes. In the kitchen a piping voice sang and faltered slightly off key, while the singer's momentary attraction centered on the culmination of a number of apple pies; later a high humming of "The sun shines bright in my old Kentucky Home" issued forth.

"Now," thought Miss Bessie, straightening her serge skirt, "I shall play 'Juanita,' but with the Æolienne stop on. Perhaps that will sound like the wind in the skies; a heavenly melody, so the encyclopedia says." With the stop Vox Jubilante followed by Vox Humana, the stringed notes rang out charmingly, almost like the human voice in its clear soprano tones.

Then from the rear sitting room, where ferns and cacti and a tall rubber plant in the corner spread its oval and glossy green leaves, the Grimths' canary bird trilled and peeped, cascaded and allegroed each and every note he knew in competition with the melodeon; straining his shrill voice to defeat the tune of Martin Luther's famous "Ein Feste Burg Ist Unser Gott"—as its tune rolled stalwartly and evenly throughout the entire house.

Stars

When he has learned to associate the visible signs of the progress of the year as they appear in the skies as well as on the earth, one will then associate the blooming of the bloodroot and the first warble of the bluebirds with the eastern splendor of Arcturus and the blooming of the maples. When he watches in the daytime for the first blue violets he will look the same evening for the blue twinkling face of Vega. He will know that the juncos and Sirius leave us at about the same time in the spring; and when the golden-rod and wild asters are blooming, that it is time to look for Formalhaut, and that Antares is about to go; and a creaking frosty night will make him involuntarily turn his eyes up to mighty Orion striding across the southern skies.—MARTHA EVANS MARTIN, in "The Friendly Stars."

Innocency

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMONG the many inspiring narratives contained in the Scriptures, none stands out more helpfully than that of Daniel's deliverance from the jaws of the lions. Daniel was quite clear as to the reason of his victory, for he states it in these words: "Forasmuch as before him [God] innocency was found in me." In thinking of this beautiful quality of innocency, one is inclined to make a mental picture of a little child, unspoiled by years of contact with the false beliefs of material living; but that this attribute of God may be possessed by those of maturer years, and that its presence will uphold and sustain its host in time of need, is proved by the events which led up to Daniel's confident statement concerning himself.

To be wholly innocent of evil one must be absolutely and exclusively conscious of good; and Christ Jesus declared that God alone is good. Daniel, then, was so supremely conscious of the reality and presence of God that he was innocent of all belief in another power or presence to harm him. This happy mental state may be obtained by all who will turn for inspiration and guidance to the Bible and the teachings of Christian Science.

Christian Science is consistent with the true record of creation given in the first chapter of Genesis, wherein it is declared that God saw all that He had made and found it very good. Following this statement we find the emphatic declaration in the second chapter that "thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them." On page 514 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has written, "The individuality created by God is not carnivorous, as witness the millennial estate pictured by Isaiah:—

'The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb,
And the leopard shall lie down with the kid;
And the calf and the young lion, and the fatling together;
And a little child shall lead them.'"

The little child is symbolic of innocency. And what is the individuality created by God? Christian Science shows that the so-called material universe is but a counterfeit material concept of God's spiritual creation of ideas. Is it reasonable to suppose that God, Spirit, Mind, could manifest Himself through the so-called individuality which mortal or carnal mind has assigned to the wild beasts? Could infinite Love create in its children the desire and ability to express injustice, hatred, and revenge towards their fellow men? These things are unthinkable and impossible. Mrs. Eddy continues (*ibid.*), "Understanding the control which Love held over all, Daniel felt safe in the lions' den, and Paul proved the viper to be harmless."

If a little child learning arithmetic by means of cardboard figures were found to be using them all upside down, one would not get anxious and fearful about the matter and look upon it as something to be battled with. One would simply turn the figures the right way up. So, today, humanity need not get anxious about the discord which holds so large a place in the world. In mortal belief the spiritual creation seems to have been turned upside down. Matter has been substituted in belief for Mind; evil for good; death for Life; material sensation for spiritual sense; a lie for Truth. Christian Science reverses all this by replacing the material objects and negative qualities of the counterfeit creation with spiritual ideas. It shows that the individuality created by Spirit, Mind, Love, is unalterably spiritual, beautiful, good, noble, pure, wise, and tender; that it is the infinite, perfect expression of one supreme God.

Mrs. Eddy finds the worm to be symbolic of patience; the birds of the air typify the uplifted thoughts and holy aspirations of those who strive to do God's will; the lion is a symbol of moral courage and the freedom and fearlessness which are inseparable from that grand quality; and man, the highest expression of the divine individuality, has dominion over all.

The qualities of animality and ferocity expressed by the lions were but a counterpart of the jealousy, hatred, and blind injustice manifested by the princes who plotted the overthrow of Daniel, for all these are the outcome of a belief in a carnal or mortal mind. Daniel did not attempt to battle with them, nor was there anything in his mentality to respond to them. Had he allowed suggestions of resentment or anger to enter his consciousness, he could never have come through the night safely, for he would have been on the level of the carnal mind, which "is enmity against God;" and this would have brought about his destruction. His faith in God as omnipotent, ever present Love, and in himself as God's innocent child, was so sublime that after his long night vigil he could greet the king with calm reassurance.

Who would not choose to be a Daniel? The teachings of Christ Jesus and Christian Science hold out the blessed assurance that innocency is man's birthright, and that it may be claimed here and now.

Return

I had forgotten how the foothills lie
Like great dark whales against the sea-blue sky,
And how the mountain seems magnificent, remote,
An iceberg in the bay of clouds afloat,
While eastern wind with swishing broom of rain
Has swept the restless earth of snow again.

Nor did I recollect that from the wood
The Chinese pheasant comes in search of food,
Poised and alert, reluctant to be seen,
A brilliant picture from a lacquered screen,
While Quaker pigeons listen to the crow
Tell of his garden plunder as they go
Homeward through the canyon's green abyss,
I had forgotten that March could be like this.

MABEL FETT MILLER.

English Roadside

The road from Soham winds with what seems an exceptional number of twists, like a piece of string thrown down at random, across the undulating fields of wheat. The ears of the young corn stand free and erect from their sheaths; no seed has yet hardened within the green bracts, which are still soft and empty. Amongst the blue, luxuriant leaves there are scarlet poppies. In some places, as though thrown down by a passing gust, and along the banks which here and there separate the fields, they are congregated in little clouds of colour. In amongst the larger areas of wheat are strips of flowering beans whose magic scent is as potent and as charged with summer as is the wild fragrance of honeysuckle. On either side of the white roadway and along the telegraph wires, corn-buntings and wheat-ears flit for short distances, then pause for a few seconds to chatter and scold before they fly on again.

This is a land of open sky, there are no hills or woods; the deep carpet of the corn spreads widely over the earth. Into this carpet the blue of the sky sinks and is absorbed. It is absorbed, and at the same time, reciprocally, the very vividness of its verdure renders the overarching vault more clear and pure. White clouds are blown from the northwest, their shadows in mauve and purple flow silently over the fields. The road winds across the gently undulating country till it comes to the little village of Wicken; it leads but a few furlongs beyond the village, then lapses into a mere track, which skirts the fen. . . .

From the village a footpath leads through a field of wheat and poppies. A very noble oak-tree stands in the midst of the field. It is now clothed in brilliant, though pale, green leaves, which have not yet become dark and hardened. Beyond the wheat there are broad lanes with high ledges. On either side arching briars of wild roses are rich in buds and blossoms, the pink petals are scattered upon the grass. A path leads down to the fen, and each dyke runs laterally across the levels; their sides descend into the black peat, and above the surface of the water there springs a small forest of water-violets. Along the banks grow yellow iris and comfrey, reeds, meadow-sweet and water-plantain. At a little distance there are deserted peat-pits which are filled with water; deep ponds with a profusion of water-lilies and water-ranunculuses spreading over the surface. Maids-of-honor and blue, thin-bodied dragon-flies perch on the leaves; there are water-measurers and water-spiders.—E. L. GRANT WATSON, in "Mounds of Earth and Sky."

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MOTORS LEAD UPWARD TURN IN SECURITIES

Accessory and Merchandising Shares Prominent in Advance

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The motor shares pulled the stock market higher today, despite heaviness of the oils.

Chrysler was bought in large volume, rising more than a point to a new high, while General Motors also attained a new top. Auburn soared 8 and Electric Auto-Lite 6.

Prominent issues up 1 to 1½ included General Electric, American Can, American Telephone, Montgomery Ward, United Corporation and Union Pacific.

U. S. Steel recovered most of a 1¾-point decline, and the petroleum issues came back partially under late covering. Sales approximated 3,100,000 shares.

The news of the week-end included reports of moderate improvement in automobile sales, and further gains in steel mill output in the Youngstown and Chicago areas.

Sentiment Confused

Speculative sentiment was confused and uncertain after sharp breaks in the market last week, and the technical rebound on Saturday. Pools in the motors and merchandising issues put their favorites forward on the theory that the increased veterans' loans should stimulate sales.

Reports from the motor trade indicated that this influence was definitely being felt. Furthermore, it is believed that the spring pickup in employment, now apparent in some areas, should help chain store sales. Pronounced improvement, however, is still lacking.

The preliminary estimates of building activity in February lead to the hope that a turn for the better is taking place. Both residential construction and public works were about a third larger in dollar volume than a year previously, while other groups showed an aggregate decline of about a third. The total should be found to have been slightly in excess of February of 1930.

The money market maintained the firmer tone which developed last week. Call loans renewed at 1½ per cent, but commanded 2 per cent in the early afternoon.

It is expected that the return of funds to the banks after the flow to the interior early this month, together with a Government overdraft in connection with its financing, may ease money later in the week. The amount of cash which will be withdrawn to meet the veterans' loans, however, may tend to take up the slack.

Mixed Trend in Bonds

The bond market vacillated uncertainly today, though prices maintained a firm undertone.

Moderate selling pressure appeared in issues with stock conversion privileges. Alleghany 5s of 1950 fared poorly, dropping more than a point in a moderate turnover. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960 were firm, but International Telephone & Telegraph 4½s of 1939, Kreuger & Toll 5s, Lautaro Nitrate 6s, and Missouri Pacific 5½s sagged fractionally. Loews 6s with warrants receded 2 points on a single sale.

Foreign obligations moved upward with less vigor than last week. Austrian 7s, Batavia Petroleum 4½s, and Polish 7s were active issues selling higher. Silesian Land Bank 6s lost much of their recent advance, declining more than 2 points. Tokyo Electric Light 6s, French 7½s, and German 5½s also lost ground. Sporadic recessions in the foreign group were not surprising, however, in view of the perpendicular gains among them last week.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

February and two months of chain systems compare:

NATIONAL TEA CO.

	1931	1930	Dec.%
Feb. sales	$6,068,465	$6,798,863	10.7
2 months	12,856,700	14,132,782	9.0

S. S. KRESGE COMPANY

	1931	1930	Inc. %
February sales	$9,769,995	$9,943,899	*1.7
2 months	19,594,928	19,295,631	1.5

*Decrease

At the end of February the company had 651 American and 32 Canadian stores in operation.

G. C. MURPHY COMPANY

	1931	1930	Inc. %
February sales	$1,204,188	$988,927	21.7
2 months	2,425,502	1,928,316	25.7

MELVILLE SHOE CORPORATION

	1931	1930	Inc. %
February sales	$1,519,960	$1,678,934	*9.17
2 months	3,175,834	3,153,990	0.69

*Decrease.

WALDORF SYSTEM, INC.

	1931	1930	Dec.%
February sales	$1,203,925	$1,257,028	4.4
2 months sales	2,501,990	2,637,207	5.1

SIMMONS CO.
(Excluding subsidiaries)

	1931	1930	Dec.%
February sales	$1,934,850	$2,560,985	24.4
Two months	3,439,344	4,628,531	25.6
(Including subsidiaries)			
February	2,443,141	3,763,231	35
Two months	4,585,031	6,818,587	32.7

MacMARR STORES

	1931	1930	Dec.%
Feb sales	$5,871,559	$6,778,819	13.4
Two months	12,432,890	13,992,689	11.1

DANIEL REEVES, INC.

	1931	1930	Dec.%
Feb sales	$2,677,700	$2,868,175	6.6
Two months	6,078,792	6,473,567	6.1

EXCHANGE BUFFET CORP.

	1931	1930	Dec.%
Feb sales	$439,502	$532,454	17.4
Ten months	4,958,990	5,488,662	9.6

LANE, BRYANT, INC.

	1931	1930	Inc.%
Feb sales	$1,221,815	$1,021,650	19.6
Two months	2,717,598	2,171,502	25.1

SAFEWAY STORES, INC.

	1931	1930	Dec.%
Feb sales	$15,781,893	$17,003,007	7.2
Two months	33,443,111	35,443,309	5.6

J. C. PENNEY CO.

	1931	1930	Dec.%
Feb sales	$9,539,774	$11,194,353	14.8
Two months	19,366,890	21,804,309	11.6

GRAND UNION CO.

	1931	1930	Dec.%
February sales	$2,634,526	$2,751,089	4.33
2 months	5,222,042	5,398,654	3.27

INTERSTATE DEPARTMENT STORES

	1931	1930	Inc.%
February sales	$1,340,715	$1,288,472	3.5
2 months	2,642,758	2,584,775	2.1

NATHAN STRAUSS SALES

	1931	1930	Inc.%
February sales	$712,008	$702,526	1.3
2 months	1,563,861	1,435,628	10.1

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 9	Last Mar. 7
14½	9	..	Abitibi	400	12	11¼	11¾	12
83	30	.60	Abitibi pf	900	46¼	44¾	45¾	..
33½	16½	1.60	Adams Ex	4900	22	21¾	22	21¾
5½	3¾	..	Adv-Rumely	300	4¾	3¾	4	3¾
20½	11¼	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	18	18	18	18
..	..	..	Ahumada	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
109¾	93¼	.35	Air Reduc	3400	102	100¾	101	100¼
100	..	.60	Airway El	400	7	6½	6¾	9
9¾	7	.40	Alaska Jun	1700	9¼	8¾	9¼	9
8½	6¼	..	Albany PWP	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
13¾	7¾	..	Alleghany	2600	10½	10	10½	10½
183¾	153½	.60	Allied Chem	4900	161¼	157	160	161¼
134½	122	.7	Allied Ch pf	100	123¼	123½	123½	..
42¾	33¼	3	All-Is-Chal	1600	38¼	37½	38¼	37¾
3	3	..	Amal ea	900	2	1½	2	..
20	16½	..	Amal ea pf	100	18	18	18	..
21	17½	2	Amerada	800	18¼	18	18½	18¼
62¾	54¾	.3†	Am Bank Note	400	58	57	57	58½
39¾	30	..	Am Ag Ch of Del	300	34	34	34	34¼
58	32	2.40	Am Brake	1400	38	35¾	35¾	..
12¾	8½	..	Am Br Bov	1200	10	9¼	9½	10¼
63	45¼	.7	Am Br Bv pf	140	58¾	57	57	59
129¾	106¼	.4†	Am Can	29600	125	123	124	123¾
38¾	27	.3	Am Car & F	100	36	35¼	36	..
43¾	29½	.3	Am Chain	700	36½	36	36½	34½
46¾	38¼	.2†	Am Chicle	500	47	46	47	46
21¼	14¼	1.40	Am Colortype	100	20½	20½	20½	20¼
14½	9	..	Am Com Alc	100	12	12	12	11¾
33½	19	..	Am European	400	33¾	32¾	33¾	32
51¾	26¾	..	Am & FPw	58400	49	45¼	48¾	46
79½	67½	..	Am & FP 2pf	400	75	73	75	71¾
10¾	7	..	Am Hawaii	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼
15	10½	..	Am Hide pf	100	18	18	18	15
31¾	23¾	.3†	Am Ice	400	29¾	29½	29¾	..
77¾	74	.6	Ab Ice pf	100	75½	75½	75½	76
28	18½	.2§	Am Int Corp	1400	23¾	22¾	23½	23
1½	¾	..	Am La Pr	10	1	1	1	..
30¾	20¾	.2	Am Locc	400	28½	27¼	27¾	28
23¾	16¾	..	Am Metals	600	22	20½	21¼	20¾
39¾	22½	.7	Am Nat G pf	60	26½	25¾	25¾	25½
64¼	45	1§	Am PwrLt	6800	60½	57½	59¾	61
100	94¾	.6	Am P & L $	200	100	99	99	..
80¼	¾	.3	Am P&L pf A	200	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
82	80	.5	Am P&L pf st	300	82	81	82	81¾
21¼	15½	.1	Am Re diat	3900	19¾	19½	19¾	19¾
13¾	7	..	Am Repub	100	10	10	10	10¾
37¾	26½	..	Am Roll Mill	800	29	28	28¾	29
66	57	.5	Am Saf Raz	400	62½	62½	63½	63
1¾	¾	..	Am Ship	400	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼
100¼	93½	.6	Am Smelt pf	300	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
58½	40½	.4	Am Smelt	3400	53¾	52½	53	52¾
136½	129	.7	Am Smelt pf	100	136¼	136½	136½	136¾
4½	2½	..	Am Solvents	300	4	4	4	..
31¼	25	.3	Am Stl Fnd	100	28	28	28	27½
113	110	.7	Am Stl F pf	30	112¾	111¾	112¾	111½
48	37	.2†	Am Stores	200	48	48	48	47¾
57½	42¾	.5	Am Sugar	100	52	52	52	52¾
105¾	96	.7	Am Sugar pf	100	103	103	103	..
23½	15¼	.5	Am TelCab	100	19	18½	18¾	19
201¾	176¼	.9	Am Tel&T	11600	199	196½	197¾	197¾
105	90	.8	Am Type	100	97½	97½	97½	..
110½	105	.7	Am Type pf	10	110	110	110	..
80¾	53¾	.3	Am Wat W	8400	74¾	72½	74¾	73¼
105¾	101¼	.6	Am Wat W 6	200	104¾	103¾	105¾	103½
79	54¼	..	Am WW ct	400	75	73½	75	73¾
11½	6½	..	Am Wool	8000	11	9¾	11	9¼
26¾	21	..	Am Wool pf	19500	36½	30½	36¼	30½
8¼	4½	..	Am Zinc	500	7	6¾	7	7
26½	.22	.1	Anac Wire	100	26	26	26	..
43¼	29¾	2½	Anaconda	6000	40½	39½	40¼	40½
36	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	900	31	31	31	30¾
19½	13¾	.1	Andes Cop	600	17½	17½	17½	17½
18	11½	.2	Arch Dan	400	16¾	16½	16¾	16¼
4½	2¾	..	Arm Ill A	2000	3¼	3	3	3
2¾	2	..	Arm Ill B	400	2	2	2	..
47	25	..	Arm Ill pf	200	28½	27¾	28½	27¼
7¾	3¾	..	Arnold Cons	300	6½	6½	6½	..
28½	23¾	.4	Asso Apparl	400	24¾	24	24	24
28½	22	2½	Asso Dry G	100	26½	26½	26¾	27
203¾	178	.10	Atchison v	4900	195¾	192	193	190½
120	105	.7†	At Coast L	200	111	109	109	..
43¾	18	.1	Atl Refin	4300	20¾	19¾	19¾	20¼
99½	97	.6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	98¾	98¾	98¾	..
217½	101½	.4§	Auburn Auto	12700	193	183¾	193	183
2¾	1	..	Auto Sales	100	3	2	3	..
6½	3	..	Aviation	11300	6	5¾	5¾	5¾

—B—

27½	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	4700	25½	24¾	25¼	25¼
101	88½	.7	Baldwin pf	10	101	101	101	..
87½	66¾	.4	Balt & O	1500	77¾	77¾	77¾	77½
66¾	56½	2½	Bangor & A	400	59	58½	59	..
113½	108	.7	Bangor&A pf	120	113½	113	113½	..
10	7	.2	Barker Bros	500	7½	7¼	7¼	..
7½	5	..	Barnet pf	20	7½	7½	7½	..
14½	11¼	..	Barnsdall A	200	12½	11¾	12½	12½
25½	16¾	.1	Bendix	13400	23½	22¼	23½	22¾
44¾	32¼	.2	Best & Co	1300	43½	43¼	43½	43¼
70¾	45¾	.6	Beth Steel	11000	64¾	63¾	64¼	64¼
123¾	114½	.7	Beth Steel pf	400	122¾	122½	122½	123
29	24	1½	BBlaw Knox	400	27½	26¾	27½	27½
35	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	800	33¾	31¼	33¾	30½
75¾	67½	.3†	Borden	1900	73½	73	73½	73¼
30¾	20¾	.2	Borg Warner	1600	29½	28¾	29¼	28¼
22¾	16½	1½	Briggs	19200	21½	20¾	21	20¾
24	16½	.2	Briggs & Str	200	23	23	23	..
69¾	58¾	.4	Brklyn Man T	100	64¾	64¾	64¾	66¾
94½	85¾	.6	Brklyn Man pf	100	92½	92½	92½	91¾
58	52	.5	Brklyn-Qun pf	100	58	58	58	58
125	103	.5	Brklyn Un B	400	121	120	121	118½
113¾	111¾	.7	Bucyrus pf	10	113	113	113	113
34¾	26	2½	Buey cy pf	400	31¾	31½	31½	31½
13	9	.1	Budd Wheel	7800	12½	11¾	12¾	11½
23	11¾	..	Bullard	1200	17½	16¾	17¾	16¼
15¾	11¼	1½	Bulova Watch	400	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
23¾	21½	.2§	Burroughs	400	29	29	29	28¾
31	23½	2½	Bush Term	100	27	27	27	..
2	1½	..	Butte Cop	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
1¾	¾	..	Butte & Sup	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
20¾	12¾	..	Butterick	400	18	17¼	18	17½
69¾	37⅝	..	Byers	4000	64¾	62¾	64¾	63½

—C—

1⅜	⅝	..	Callahan	100	10½	10½	10½	..
15½	11¾	.1	Campbell	700	15⅜	14¾	15¼	14¾
42⅜	36¾	..	Calu & Ariz	100	41	41	41	..
11⅜	9	..	Calu & Hecla	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
40¼	29⅞	.3	Canada Dry	400	36¾	36¾	36¾	36
45⅞	38½	2½	Can Pac	1700	43½	43	43	43½
22½	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	22½	22½	22½	21¾
16	9½	..	Capital Adm	700	14	13¾	14	13⅝
131½	81¾	.6	Case Thresh	31200	117½	111⅜	117	110¾
52½	26¾	.3	Caterpillar	800	47	46	46¾	46¼
4	2½	..	Cav-Dobbs	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3
25½	22¼	..	Celotex pf	10	34½	34½	34⅞	..
16	11	..	Clanese	400	11⅞	11	11	..
24⅞	20	1½	Cen Aguire	400	20	19½	19½	20¼
30½	22½	.2	Cerro de P	500	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	26¼
23¼	14¼	1.80	Checker Cab	1700	19	14¼	15	18⅞
54¾	40	.3	Ches Corp	1500	47¼	46½	46½	46½
46½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	4500	42⅝	42¼	42¼	42⅝
2⅜	⅞	..	Chi & Alton	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1⅞	¾	..	Chi & Alton pf	200	1	1	1	1
¾	½	..	Chi & Alton ct	100	¾	¾	¾	..
17⅞	6¼	..	Chi Gt West	1600	6⅝	6¼	6½	6½
8⅞	5¼	..	ChiM&SP	100	7	7	7	..
15⅜	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	300	11¾	11⅜	11½	11⅜
15⅜	9½	..	Chi Pneu	800	12¼	10	12¼	12¼
35	23¾	..	Chi Pneu pf	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
65½	47¼	.5	Chi RI	200	60	60	60	59⅛
90	84	.6	Chi RI 6%	200	86	86	86	..
100¾	94	.7	Chi RI 7%	300	99½	99½	99½	99½
33¾	25½	2.40	Childs	1800	33¾	33¼	33¼	33½
38	26	3½	Chile Copper	10	31	31	31	..
25¾	15⅞	.7	Chrysler	9500	25¾	24	25½	24½
37⅜	35¾	3.60	City Ice	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	..
84	77½	6½	City Ice pf	120	82¾	82¾	83¼	83½
4¾	2¾	..	City Stores	200	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
80¼	77	3½	Clev & Pit	120	80½	80	80½	..
17⅜	9	..	Collins & A pf	1300	15½	14⅞	15	14⅜
104	102	.6	Col Palm pf	200	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
32¼	21⅞	.1	Colo F&I	4100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
45	33¼	.2§	Column Gas	6700	42¾	41¾	42¾	42¾
108½	100¼	.6	Col Gas pf A	400	108	107¾	108	107½
111⅝	73½	.6	Col Carbon	3700	99¾	96	99¾	95½
15¼	7¾	.¾	Col Graph	56300	14½	13⅞	14⅜	14⅜
23¾	18½	.2	Com Cred	1200	22¾	22½	22¾	23
35½	34	.3	Com Cred A	100	35½	35	35	..
90	82	.6	Com Mot Co pf	100	86	86	86	..
33	25	.2	Com Inv Tr	300	31	30¾	31	30⅞
21½	15½	.11	Com Sol	3800	20	19¾	20	20
12	8	.80	Commwlth Sc	11000	11½	11	11¾	11⅜
99¾	91½	.6	*Commwlth So 6 pf	400	97½	97½	97¾	98½
11⅜	6⅞	..	Congoleum	1100	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	10½
15	99¾	..	Con Film	1300	13½	13½	13½	13¾
18⅞	15¾	.2	Con Film pf	600	18	17½	17⅞	..
103	82½	.4	Con Gas	12700	102⅞	101	102⅜	102
1½	¼	..	COon Textile	1100	1¼	1	1¼	1½
8½	6½	..	Container A	800	6½	6½	6½	6¾
3	2¼	..	Container B	200	2½	2½	2½	2¾
30	17⅞	..	Cont Bak A	1100	25¾	25	25¾	25
77½	67¼	.8	Cont Bak pf	400	75	74⅜	75	74⅜
59¾	47	2½	Cont Can	1700	58¾	57½	58	58
41¾	27⅞	..	Cont Motors	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
12	9¼	..	Cont Oil	4700	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
12	8½	..	Cont Shares	1400	10½	9¾	9¾	9¾
166⅝	76½	.3§	Corn Prod	1800	83	82½	83	82¾
18	8¼	..	Coty	400	16	15¼	15¼	14⅝
31	27	.2†	Cream of Wh	400	31¾	31	31¾	..
38¼	31	2.40	Crown Cork	400	37	36	37	..
106	103	.7	Crucible nf	100	103½	103½	103½	103½
..	2§	1½	Cuban Cane Prod	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
35	22	..	Cub Am S pf	70	22	22	22	..
46	41	.4	Cudahy	200	46	46	46	..
106	89½	.6†	Curtis Pub	4000	92	91¾	92	91⅝
..	5½	2§	Curtiss Wr	2900	5¾	5½	5¾	5¼
..	8½	3§	Curtis Wr A	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
100	85	.8	Cushman 8%	70	100	99	100	..
41	30	..	Cutler	100	30½	30½	30½	..

—D—

23	13½	..	Davison	400	20¼	19¾	19¾	20
102	80	.6	Del Lac&W	100	87½	87½	87½	88
45¾	27½	..	Denv RG pf	200	34½	34	34	..
23	14½	..	Diamond M	5500	23	22¼	22¾	23
26	24¾	..	Diamond M pf	500	28½	25½	25½	..
11¾	8½	1	Dome Mines	300	11¼	11¼	11¾	11½
21⅜	14¼	1.20	Dom Stores	100	21	21	21	21¼
102⅞	82¼	.4†	Dupont	6700	100½	98½	100¼	98⅝
121¾	118¾	.6	Dupont deb	200	121¼	121½	121¼	121¼

—E—

13¼	7½	..	Eastern RM	200	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	11
185¾	143⅜	.5†	East Kodak	800	174	171	173	171⅞
21¼	13¾	1.00	Elec Auto Lt	2100	21	20¾	20¾	19½
73½	50¾	.6	Elec Auto Lt	31900	73½	70	73	67
110	108¼	.7	El Auto L pf	30	109⅞	109¾	109⅞	..
3⅜	2½	..	Elec BBoat	300	3¼	3	3¼	3
59¾	32¾	.1	Elec P&L	15100	53¾	51¾	54⅛	53¾
96½	86	.6	El P&L pf	800	95½	94¾	95¼	95
66⅝	50⅜	.5	*Elec Sto Bat	100	63⅝	63½	63½	64⅝
41	30	.8	End John	100	38	38	38	..
106	105	.7	End John pf	100	106	106	106	..
35⅝	30⅜	2½	Equit Bldg	100	31	31	31	..
13½	9	..	Eureka Vac	100	11	11	11	10⅝
8¾	4½	..	Evans Auto L	200	7	7	7	..
15	30	1½	Ex Buffet	450	30	30	30	..

—F—

7	3½	..	Fairbanks pf	10	5½	5½	5½	..
39¾	22	1.60	Fash Morse	900	29¾	28	29	28½
6¾	3⅝	..	Fashion Pk	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
7⅝	6	.40	Fed Motor T	200	6½	6	6	..
58¼	40¾	2.00	Fidelity Ins	300	54½	53½	54¼	54¾
85	61¾	6½	Filene pf	100	85	85	85	..
63	58½	.6	Firestone pf	200	60¾	60½	60½	..
55	41	2½	First Nat St	1200	55	54	54½	54½
⅞	½	..	Fisk Rubber	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
3	2	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	3	2½	2½	2¾
33½	23¼	..	Fourth Nat Inv	200	30¼	29¾	30	29¾
64½	41¼	.2	Foster & Wh	6800	61¾	58½	61	58
17¼	4¼	..	Foundation	100	16½	16¼	16½	..
38¾	26¾	.4	Fox A	3800	35	33½	34¾	34
43	38½	.4	Freeport Tex	3700	41	38¾	38¾	38
62	45	.6†	Fuller Bpf	100	54	54	54	54

—G—

3	⅞	..	Gardner M	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
7½	4¼	..	Gen Am Inv	100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
73½	57⅜	.4	Gen Am Tr	600	69¾	68	68	69¾
45¾	34¼	.2	Ge Asphalt	300	37	36¾	37	37¾
13	7	..	Gen Cable	300	9¼	8¾	9¼	9¼
25½	15½	..	Gen Cable A	3700	20¾	20½	20½	..
62	40¼	..	Gen Cable pf	120	59	57¾	57¾	58
54¾	41¾	1.60	Gen Elec	37600	51¾	51¼	53¾	51¾
13¼	11¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	13¾	13	12	..
55	47¾	.3	Gen Foods	1600	53¾	53¾	53¾	53
73	54	.6	Gen G&E ev pf	200	72	70¾	70¾	70¾
5¾	4½	.30	Gen G&E A	400	5¼	5	5	7¼
48¾	44	.3	Gen Mills	1100	48¼	48	48	48
89	88	.6	Gen Mills pf	200	91½	88	88	..
45¾	35¼	.3†	Gen Motors	24100	43¾	44	45	44¾
100½	86	..	Gen Mot 5% pf	600	100½	100½	100½	100½
23	14¾	.4a	Gen Pub Svc	400	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
21¾	16	..	Gen Realty	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
15½	6¼	..	Gen Theater	400	15	13½	13½	13½

—H—

9¾	6⅛	..	Hahn Dpt St	300	8	7¾	7¾	7½
17	15⅝	.2	Hall Print	500	16	16	16	15¾
44	39½	.7	Hanna 1pf	100	94	94	93	93
44¾	39	.2†	Harbison	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
7⅝	.3⅜	..	Hartman B	200	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
42	39½	.2†	Hawaiian P	10	39½	39½	39½	..
8	3½	..	Hayes Body	1700	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
16¾	15½	1.20	Hercules Mot	300	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	..
119	118½	.7	Herc P pf	10	118	118	118	..
97	87	.5	Hershey Ch	300	97⅝	96½	96½	96
99½	83	.4§	Hershey pf	100	100	100	100	100
11⅞	8¾	..	Hollander	4700	15¾	13⅞	14½	13⅜
37	26	2½§	Holland F	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	35½
88	81

STEEL DEMAND SHOWS SIGNS OF EXPANDING

Structural Outlook Exceptionally Good—Prices May Be Advanced

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, March 9—Steel operations improve at the rate of one point per week, compared with two points weekly in late February and a much faster rate during January.

The present operating pace is 56 per cent of capacity. Fabricated structural steel is by far the most active branch of the industry.

There is a good demand from the automobile makers; the railroads are poor customers; fair amounts are wanted for shipbuilding; pipe line demand continues good; tin plate production is very active; reinforcing concrete bars are in exceptionally good demand.

On Saturday the American Iron and Steel Institute announced figures for steel ingot production in February, showing an increase in daily rate of 14½ per cent, production having been the highest since September. This is no more than a seasonal gain, but even such conformancy to normal is encouraging.

According to the figures, the average rate of production in February was 52.6 per cent of capacity, which reveals again that current estimates made by trade journals and business papers were too low, the nearest estimate having been 51 per cent.

May Advance Prices

Pig-iron production increased 10½ per cent in daily rate, according to the trade journals, but February production was the lowest for the second month of a year since 1922. There was a net gain of six furnaces during the month.

The price situation commands more attention now that second quarter buying is about to start. Price advances have been made in strip steel, used largely by automobile makers in fender construction. Hot-rolled strips have been marked up $1 a ton and cold-rolled strips are $2 a ton higher. Recent financial reports of some of the steel companies have shown poor profits and reveal the need of obtaining better prices. It is quite possible, therefore, that further advances will be made this month.

There is considerable uncertainty as to whether prices will go higher. Working against a rise is the fact that the volume of business hardly warrants such an advance. On the other hand the need of higher prices is apparent, and producers realize that if an advance cannot be engineered at this time of year the opportunity may have been lost. Moreover, steel prices have not advanced to the extent of certain other metals such as copper and silver.

Structural Demand Heavy

There have never been more large tonnage projects involving fabricated structural steel than are in sight today. New post offices which it is known will be constructed will require 200,000 tons, some of the larger cities involved being New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Boston, Springfield, Mass., Philadelphia, Newark and Camden, N. J.

The Rockefeller Radio City will use 110,000 tons of steel in a group of nine buildings, somewhat radical in design and layout. Total new inquiries which have appeared in a week aggregate 135,000 tons of steel.

According to figures for the last few months the metropolitan district of New York consumed 40 per cent of the nation's structural steel compared with the former percentage of 25 per cent.

Recent large awards have involved 23,000 tons for an elevated highway over the New Jersey meadows, and 20,000 tons for a building for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York.

Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation will be announced tomorrow noon and are expected to show a decline, which would be unusual for a February. However, a drop is not particularly significant because of the hand-to-mouth style of purchasing by consumers.

Pig Iron Quiet

Steel makers are proud of the fact that wages have not been reduced throughout the business depression, and point to this fact when trying to justify a marking up of prices. The only instances where wages have been reduced is where agreements as to labor payment are based on selling prices of steel. In one or two cases salaried workers have been reduced 10 per cent, followed in one case by the resignation of several officials.

The pig iron market is rather quiet. The best demand still centers in New England. The General Fire Extinguisher Company, Providence, R. I., bought 1000 tons last week. The Crompton & Knowles Loom Works has been in the market for 1000 tons for delivery to Providence. The Crane Company, Bridgeport, Conn., has purchased 2000 tons of iron.

Prices are unchanged in the main, though a price $1 a ton lower has developed in the Birmingham, Ala., district, or $12 a ton, but the more usual price there is still $13. There is a very gradual but certain improvement in the consumption of pig iron.

Non-Ferrous Market

Because of the mild winter it is proable that iron shipments on inland waterways will start earlier than usual, or shortly after April 1. The iron ore movement on the Great Lakes will also start sooner.

The non-ferrous metals have been extremely quiet, with prices unchanged for the most part. The undertone of copper weakened near the close of the week when second hands offered to sell small quantities of prompt copper at 10c compared with the official quotation of 10½c. Export sales during most of the week were under 500 tons daily, Monday having been the exception when 2300 tons changed hands.

February tin statistics were highly unfavorable. The world's visible supindustry. American tin deliveries sharpest gains in the history of the industry. American tin delieveries were small at 5100 tons, and Straits tin shipments were large at nearly 10,000 tons, all unfavorable.

became effective on March 1 and became effective on March 1 and should have the effect of causing prices to advance.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	81¼	81¼
Alleghany Corp 5s rct	82	82
Alleghany & West 4½s	100⅝	100⅝
Amer Foreign Power 5s	92	92
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	105	105
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	95	94½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	38	31⅞
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103½	103⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 5s '37	104	104
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	132	132
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	107
Amer T&T of 5s '50	107⅝	107⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	107⅝	107⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109⅛	109
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	70	70
Anglo-Chile 7s '42	62	62
Armour & Co 5½s '39	89⅝	89⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	74	74
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96¼	96⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	117	117
Baldwin Loco 5s '60	107	107
Balt & Ohio 1s 4s '48	98¾	98⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	86	86
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅝	101⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	96⅛	96⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	104	104
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	104⅜	104⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	104⅛	104⅛
Bel Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109⅛	109
Beth Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103½	102½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102¾	102¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	100	100
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	29	29
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107	107
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101½	101½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104¼	104¼
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	99¼	99¼
Calif Petroleum 5½s '38	100¼	100¼
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	16	16
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100	99⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	100	100
Can Nat Ry 6½s '46	102½	102½
Can Nat Ry 5s July	106	106
Can Pacific deb 4s	87½	87⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99⅛	99⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	106	106
Can of Ca con 5s '45	101	101
Can Pacific 5s '60	105	105
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	113⅝	113⅝
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	112½	112½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¼	100¼
Ches & O 4½s 'B	101⅝	101⅝
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	46½	46½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	68¼	68¼
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	87½	87½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 3000	28⅝	28⅝
Chicago & NW gen 4s '87	91	91
Chicago & NW 4½s 2037 C	92¼	92⅛
Chicago & NW gen 5s '87	108¾	108¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	99⅛	99
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	93¾	93¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	87	87
Chicago Ter Rau & SE 1s 5s '60	70	70
Chile Copper 5s '47	94¾	94¾
Chi Gas & Elec 5s '66 A	93⅜	93⅜
Cin Wa Mach 4s	93	93
Clev Un Term 5s '73	107	107
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109⅛	109⅛
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101½	101½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr.	99⅞	99⅞
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99⅝	99⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97⅛	97⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	31½	31½
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106¾	106¼
Container Corp 6s '46	70	70
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	91⅞	91⅞
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	45⅞	45⅞
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104	104
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97½	97¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97¼	97¼
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	100½	100½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	80¼	80¼
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	102½	102⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90	89¾
Erie RR 5s '67	78½	78
Erie RR gen '75s	78½	77¾
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 sta	102	102
Gen Baking Co 5½s	94	93½
Gen Investment 5s	89	89
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103¾
Goodrich 6s '45	66⅝	66⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	94¼	94¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90½	90½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107½	107½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	112	111½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	99½	99½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99¼	99¼
Great Northern 5½s '52	110¼	110¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅛	111⅛
Houston Oil 5½s	93½	93⅝
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	77⅝	77⅝
Hudson & Man rfg 8s '57	100¾	100¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103⅝	103⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106	106
Ill Central 4½s '66	95⅝	95⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102	102
Ind Limestone 5s '48	60	60
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96	96
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	91¾	91¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	72	72
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72	72
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91¾	91¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100	99⅝
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	78½	78½
Int Paper 6s '55	65	64⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94½	94¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	88¾	88
Kanawha & Mich 4s '30	91⅜	91⅜
Kan City P&S&Hem 4s '36	94½	94½
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	81¼	81
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	103⅝	103¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '60	96	96⅝
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '48	70	70
Kings Co El 4s '49 sta	90½	90½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103	103
Lack Steel con 5s '50	102½	102½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 D	103	103
L'Autaro de Nic 7s '42	65¼	65
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	88	88
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	100⅝	100⅛
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54	53	53
Loew's Inc 6s '41	107½	107⅜
L&N 3d SLL 4½s	97⅛	97⅝
McCormick (Edith R) 5s '34	101¾	101⅝
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	79½	79½
Metro Water 5½s	71½	71½
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	103¼	103½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	89⅝	89⅝
Min StP & SSM 5½s '79	104½	104½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	85⅛	85⅛
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	70⅝	70⅛
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	96	96
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	94¾	94¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '77	94¾	94¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	97	97
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104⅝	104⅝
Murray Body 6½s '34	94	94
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	95¾	95¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101¾	101½
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	18	18
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	91¼	91¼
N O Terminal 4s '53	93½	93½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85⅞	85⅞
NYC&HR con 4s '98	101	100⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95	95
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101	100⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107	107
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106⅝	106⅝
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	83⅝	83⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	92	92
NY Chi & StL 5s A '31	101¾	101¾
NY Dock Co 5s '38	69½	69½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94⅞	94⅞
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116⅛	116⅛
NY & N Jersey 5s '35	101⅜	101⅜
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	42	42⅜
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108⅝	108⅝
NY Steam Corp 5s	101⅝	101⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	103⅛
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111⅛	111⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108⅞	108⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	86¾	86¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	51	51
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101½	101½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '67	104½	104½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103
Nor Am Co 5s	98¾	98¾
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	95½	95½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	113½	113½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	103
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	108½	108½
Otis Steel 6s '41	99¼	99¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104	103¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	87	86⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	104½	104½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	69¾	69¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	97¾	97¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105	105
Penn Railroad gtd 6½s '36	110½	110
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	99¼	99¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	78	78
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102¼	102
Philadelphia Elec Co 5s '67	93¾	93¾
Phil & Read C&I 4½s '73 A	102½	102½
Phil & Read C&I 5s	80⅝	80⅝
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	110⅛	110⅛
Port Gen Elec 4½s '35	89½	89½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	70	70
Pure Oil 5½s '40	89	89
Read rfg 4½s '97	102½	102½
Remington Arms sf 5s '37	90¾	90¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	85	85
Republic I&s sf 5s '40	99	98
St Louis & SF 4s A '80	88⅝	88⅝
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	78⅝	78⅛
Sciato Val & NE 4s '89	96	96
Seaboard AL rfg 5s '49 sta	41	41
Seabd AL con 6s '45	16	16
Shell Union 5s '47	79¼	79
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	80	80
Shubert Theater 6s '42	30	30
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	74½	75
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	85⅛	85⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99½	99⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101⅝
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '43	100	100
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	77¾	77¾
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	97½	97½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103¼	103¼
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	96¾	96¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	98⅛	97⅞
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	101⅛	101⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101⅝	101⅝
Tel RR Assn StL rfg 4s '53	93½	93⅛
Texas Corp 5s '44	101¾	100
Tex & Pac 5s '77 wi	99	99
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49¾	49¾
Union Oil Cal 5s '42 rcts ww	97	97
Union Pacific 4s '67	99¾	99¾
United Biscuit 6s '42	104⅝	104⅛
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	54½	54⅞
US Rubber Co 5s '47	71½	71⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103¼	103¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50	34	34
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	57½	58¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	94¾	94¾
Western Union 6½s '36	109⅞	109⅞
Western Union 5s '50	104	104
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103½	103½
White Sew Mach 6s '42	31	31
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	103	101⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar 7	Mar. 7
3½s '47	101.34	101.34	101.34	101.30
1st 4½s '47	102.26	102.26	102.26	
4th 4¼s '38	103.22	103.22	103.26	103.21
4th 4¼s reg	103.18	103.18	103.18	
US 3¼s '46	101.00	101.00	101.00	
US 4¼s '52	111.14	111.14	111.14	111.31

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 103.8 as 103 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 6s '53	77	76½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	89¾	89¾
Akershus 5s '63	84½	84½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	84	84
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	84	83¼
Antioquia 7s A '45	85	85
Antioquia 7s B '45	84	83¼
Antioquia 7s D '45	84	83
Argentine Gov 5½s '32	99	98
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¼	99¼
Australia 4½s '56	85	84¾
Australia 5s '55	85	84¾
Australia 5s '57	72	72
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '37	72½	72⅜
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	97½	97⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	98½	98⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104	104
Belgium (King) 7s '45	110¼	110
Belgium (King) 7s '50	114	114
Bergen (City) 5s '49 rct	110½	110½
Bergen (City) 6s '45	97	97
Berlin (City) 6s '58	79½	79½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	76	75
Berlin Elec Elec 6½s '51	86	86
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	81¾	81¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	39	39
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	39	39
Brazil (US) 8s '41	68½	68⅛
Bremen 7s '35	91	91
Budapest (City) 6s '62	90½	90⅝
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	77½	77
Bulgaria 7s '67	77½	77⅛
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	73	72
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	73¼	73⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	106	106⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	84	84
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	84½	84⅛
Chilean Loan 7s '60	84	84
Colombia Agr Mt 6s '46	99	99
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	74¾	74⅜
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	73¾	73½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	106	107
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	71½	71
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96¼	96⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	100⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	106
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	87¼	87¼
Domonic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	88	88
Dutch El 5½s Nov 853	102	102
Dutch El sf 6s '62	102¼	102½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	88	88
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	90½	90½
Frankfort 6½s '53	85¾	85⅝
French (Rep) 5½s '41	125¼	125¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	94½	94½
German 7s '49	105	105
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	83	83
Germ Sen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83¾	83¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	90¼	90½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	83¾	83¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	85½	85½
Karstadt 6s '43	74	73⅝
Kreger & Toll 5s '59	92¾	92½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Mex 4s small A '10	10½	10½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89¾	89¾
New South Wales 5s '57	86	86
New South Wales 5s '58	86	86
Norway (King) 5s '63	101	100¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102½	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105⅛
Norway (King) 6s '52	101¾	101⅝
Norwegian El 5½s '57	100	99⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	93¾	93½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99½	99⅜
Oslo G&E 5s '63	99½	98⅝
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	89	88⅞
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	105¾	104⅝
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '56	106¾	106⅝
Paris-Orleans 5½s '60	103½	103¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	33¼	32
Peru (Gov) 6s '21	33	31⅝
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	70¾	70⅝
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	81¾	81¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	88½	88⅛
Prussia 6s '52	86	86
Queensland (State) 7s '41	96	96
Rhine Westphalia 6s '56 ww	85	84¾
Rhinelnd 7s '46	91¾	91⅜
Rima Steel Corp 7s '48	88	88
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	89½	89½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	77½	77½
Rio G de Sul (State) 7s '66	97½	97½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	80	80
Royal Dutch 4s '40 ww	92¾	92¾
Ruhr 6s	76	75¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	84½	85¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	77½	77
Saxon State 7s '45	91½	91⅛
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	83½	83½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	83½	83½
Siemens 6½s '51	101¾	101¾
Siemens 7s '35	101¾	101⅝
Silesia El 6s '46	74¾	74½
Styria (Prov) 7s '56	97	96⅝
Swiss Confederal 5½s '46	106⅝	106⅜
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	83½	83½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	83½	83½
Tolima (Dept 7s '47	60	60
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106	106
Uni Stl W 5½s A '51	79½	79
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	74¾	74¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	78⅜	78⅜
Vienna 6s '52	82½	82½
Warsaw 7s '58	88	87⅝
Westphalia El 6s '53	77¾	77¾

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½%	2½@3¼%
Customers' loans	3½@4%	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@1¾	1½@1⅝
Four to six months	1⅝@1¾	1⅝@1¾

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	29c	28⅞c
Bar silver in London	13¾d	13⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 10¾d	84s 11½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅛@1⅛
60 days	1⅛@1⅛
90 days	1⅛@1⅛
4 months	1⅛@1⅛
5 months	1⅛@1⅛
6 months	1⅛@1⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	3	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	3	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Demand	4.85¾	4.85 19-32	4.8665
Cables	4.86 13-16	4.85¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0392½	.0392½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394	.1393½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0523⅝	.0526
Germany—mark	.2378½	.2377	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406¾	.1404	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¾	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2678	.2672	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129¼	.193
Holland—florin	.4039½	.4037¼	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744⅜	.1744⅜	.1749
Norway—krone	.2678	.2673¾	.268
Poland—zloty	.1129⅜	.1125	.1123
Port'gal—escudo	.0458	.0450	1.0800
Rumania—leu	.0059⅛	.0059⅛	.183
Spain—peseta	.1067	.1069	.193
Sweden—krona	.2678	.2674½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1934½	.1934½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175⅞	.0175⅝	.193

Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.3425	.3400
Shanghai—tael	.3180	.3035
India—rupee	.3415	.3400
Japan—yen	.4838	.4835
Phil Islnds—peso	.4983⅛	.49831
Straits Settlements—dol	.5625	.5625

South America		
Argentina—peso	.3268	.3238¼
Brazil—milreis	.0825	.0825
Chile—peso	.1368	.1368
Colombia—peso	.9983	.9983
Peru—pound	.3710	.3710
Uruguay—peso	.7357	.7350

North America		
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00

*Per unsettled.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

White Sewing Machine had a net loss of $288,776 last year, contrasted with a net profit of $778,739 in 1929.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

ASSOCIATED GAS PROSPERS

Big Utility Holding Company Celebrates 25th Anniversary

NEW YORK, March 9—Rounding out its first quarter century in public service, the Associated Gas & Electric Company is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary, as it was in March, 1906, that the company was organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Then, it was one of the first five public utility holding companies; today it is among the leaders in point of size and scope of operations.

Original operations of the Associated Company were confined to three states, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, whereas today the Associated system extends into more than one-half of the United States and across the Canadian border.

Delving into early records of the Associated Gas & Electric Company today, it was learned that the first annual report of the company was for the year ended Dec. 31, 1910, although the financial statement presented a two-year comparison, including both 1909 and 1910.

Contrasting the present Associated system with the group of properties controlled and operated by the Associated Gas & Electric Company in its early days, the following interesting comparison results:

	1909	1910	1930
Gross revenues	$490,605	$25,740	110,894,880
Net revenues	193,549	203,404	47,016,761
Net ins after int. taxes, etc.	112,629	108,899	17,501,068

Associated's first annual report showed total bonded debt of $1,921,000, while capital stock consisted of $500,000 of 6 per cent cumulative preferred and $600,000 common stock.

By a strange coincidence, W. S. Barstow was president of the Associated Gas and Electric Company in its early days, although little did he reckon as he turned over control of that company within a few years to the present management, that more than 20 years later he was to sell control to Associated Gas and Electric Company of another holding company which he subsequently formed, the General Gas & Electric Corporation.

The growth of the Associated System during the [illegible] years has been symbolic of the expansion of the entire electric light and power industry. From the period covered by the first annual report of the Associated Gas and Electric Company to date, the industry's expansion has been about as shown in the following compilation.

	1909	Dec. 31, 1930
Investment	$1,000,000,000	$11,000,000,000
Gross revenues	100,000,000	1,997,000,000
Generator capacity U. S.	*1,000,000 kw	†33,403,391 kw
Average domestic revenue per k w h	11.6 cents	6.04 cents

*Production 2,500,000,000 k w h. †93,750,000,000 k w h.

DIVIDENDS

Godchaux Sugars declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the class A, payable April 1, to stock of record March 18.

D. C. Heath & Co., declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75, payable March 31 to stock of record March 21.

New York Steam Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the 6% preferred and $1.75 on the 7% preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

W. T. Grant Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 13.

Old Colony Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable April 1 to stock of record March 14.

General Baking Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Canadian General Electric Company has increased the annual dividend rate on the common stock to $4 from $3 by declaring a quarterly payment of $1.

Rudolph Guenther-Russell Law, Inc., declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20. Previously the company had been paying 50 cents every three months.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the cumulative preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 14.

William Filene's Sons Company declared the regular quarterly prefer

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 9 N. Franklin, Dept. A, Chicago, needs representatives, all localities, to sell exclusive silk lingerie direct to user by personal or phone appointment; commission basis; full or part time experience unnecessary; good opportunity to build permanent, profitable business. Please write.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; combining home; pleasant dignified, profitable work. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-6, Indianapolis, Ind.

REAL ESTATE

IN ALABAMA—For sale, large plantation, woodland, springs, creeks, part in cultivation, kaolin deposit; 8 miles from Columbus, Georgia. Write to MRS. J. B. PEACOCK, 1524 Second Ave., Columbus, Georgia.

THERE is no better State in which to live than North Carolina, and we can sell you land near a prosperous town at very low figure; write for booklet. PIEDMONT LAND COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MANAGER, reducing help, can thoroughly recommend experienced bellboy, chauffeur, or handy man. GRANVILLE INN, Granville, O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH GOVERNESS desires position in good family, children over six years; several years in America; best references; willing to travel. Write Box M-17, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Building Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Riway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9396

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 216 Hemenway St.—Two and three-room furnished apartments overlooking Fenway; also rooms, $5 up; rent reasonable. Ken. 3538.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 449 9th St.—Furnished apartment to rent or share, 6 rooms, southern exposure. Phone evenings after 7, South 8-6869.

NEW YORK CITY—Unfurnished, 2 large rooms 18x20 each, tiled bath, kitchen, parquet floors; near Drive. Tel. Riverside 9-0337.

TO RENT—Superior apartment in one of the best locations in Cottage Park section and commanding delightful view of the harbor: 6 rooms, bath, hot water heat, 3 fireplaces, thoroughly modern; available April 1. Can be seen by appointment only with ELLIOT & WHITTIER, Agents, 73 Jefferson St., Winthrop Center, Mass. Telephone Ocean 0539.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
199 Broadway N Y C Rm 501 Corl. 2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St. New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
Also neatly furnished rooms.
2382 7th Avenue, New York Audubon 2856

TEL AVIV TO HAVE JEWISH ART MUSEUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — A beginning has been made toward establishment of an art museum in Tel Aviv, where Meyer Dizengoff, the Mayor of the all-Jewish city, has lent his home for the deposit of the works of art until the building which will house the exhibits permanently is erected.

The formation of the Society of the Friends of the Tel Aviv Museum of Art, who have agreed to make annual contributions to the development of the institution, is the first step toward the establishment of a center for the plastic arts in the town.

The founders' idea is to assemble significant examples in all branches of both modern and ancient Jewish art. One gallery will be devoted to copies and originals of paintings and sculptures of all periods. Another gallery is planned for Biblical pictures and carvings. Synagogue ornamentation and decoration, specimens of ancient coins and other historical expressions of Jewish art will be collected in still another section of the museum.

TRANSVAAL TO KEEP ITS SUNDAYS QUIET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—A campaign to preserve Sunday as a day of rest is to be launched in the Transvaal. The Rev. A. B. Jack, president of the Witwatersrand Church Council, says: "That is one of our main platforms, but we look upon these things in the broad sense.

"If you let go Sunday there is built up a certain influence on the young people and on the natives. If you take away religion from any nation I feel that the moral tone is lowered. We do not mind what people do on Sundays as long as they do not commercialize the day."

WARWICKSHIRE SEEKS LIGHT ON PAST HISTORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—To rediscover long-hidden historical data of Warwickshire's ancient villages and throw new light on the past is the aim of the newly formed Warwickshire Village Histories Association.

Among the members are W. F. S. Dugdale, descendant of Sir William Dugdale, author of "The Antiquities of Warwickshire," and Lady Fielding, president of the Warwickshire Federation of Women's Institutes. Members will search all the available old legal documents and parish records.

KENDALL COMPANY SHOWS LOSS

The Kendall Company reports for the year ended Dec. 27, 1930, a net loss of $238,486, compared with net profits in the previous year of $444,776, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to 36 cents per share on 300,551 no-par common shares, compared with $1.71 and $1.63 per share in 1930 and 1929 respectively, on 276,185 common shares.

Local Classified

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN to assist manager in very small publishing office; good typist, executive ability, some understanding of publishing office routine. Box X-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

SALES representative desires additional lines of reputable manufacturers or importers for Pacific Coast distribution. 350 Skinner Bldg., Box 101, Seattle, Wash.

MILLINERY

MILLINERY—Hats made and remodeled. ALICE COFFMAN, 1621 Conn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C. Phone Potomac 3918.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard St., Boston 34 Mass. Tel. Talbot 3600.

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination $7.00; work of all kinds, reasonable; good service. CALL PRINTING COMPANY, 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

NEW colonial; residence for sale, two acres, across from Greenwich Country Club; 14 rooms, 5 baths, living room and studies with pine panelled walls, 5 open fireplaces; $60,000. PINE RIDGE CORPORATION, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. 2147.

ROSLYN ESTATES, L. I., N. Y.—"Little Switzerland," convenient Manhasset station; several unusual houses, 8, 9 rooms, $18,000 up; priced low; plots; summer rentals. STRINGHAM, Roslyn 118.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Room for 1 or 2 girls; ideal location, near elevated and N. Y. Central; kitchen privileges if desired. Phone evenings after 7, Sedgwick 3-2842.

N. Y. C., 90th (180 Riverside Drive)—Roof garden; river view; 1 room apartment, bath, kitchenette, furnished; lady; 14-B; $60. SUPT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four delightful sunny rooms, one floor; rent singly; employed ladies preferred; near Bureau of Standards. Telephone Cleveland 3739. 3609 34th St. N. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A YOUNG MAN, 47, desires opportunity for service; 15 years directing manufacturing business, 1 year auto business, 5 years hotel, front office; single, energetic, willing executive; will go anywhere. D. B. M., 900 N. Spring St., Pensacola, Fla.

CAPABLE young man with car desires position in radio laboratory or service company in Boston or vicinity; engineering experience with manufacturing concern; government licensed radio operator; references. Somerset 5710.

MAN, 25, married, desires work on poultry, fruit or truck farm; graduate of New York State School of Agriculture; best of references. JOHN PRESSEY, 1320 Fairmont St., Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VOICE FREEDOM
SINGING SPEAKING
ALICE E. LAWRENCE. NEW YORK CITY
227 W 74th Apt. 5-W Susquehanna 7-9433
Hymn Singing Classes—$1.00 a Lesson. Demonstration Lesson (without charge) by appointment.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 254 West 72nd St. (near express subway)—Attractive, homelike, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath. Endicott 2-2274.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

WM. H. GROVERMANN
JEWELER
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing. Modernize your old jewelry.
Phone National 6787 807 11th St., N. W.

G. C. HUTTERLY
EXPERT CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRERS
Second Floor 1309 H STREET, N. W.
Clocks called for and delivered.
Phone National 3752

COLUMBIA ROAD DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN Prop
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries. Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Catsup. Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

Phones Cleve. 0534-0535
Service to Your Home
"Parkway" Cleaners & Dyers
PROMPT SERVICE
5010 CONN. AVE. CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Let us do your advance Spring Cleaning now in order to be ready for the holidays.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rockwell News Stand, Union Station; Dodge Hotel; Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St. N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand; J. A. Birch, 1416 H St. N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road N. W.; Capital News Co., 730 New Jersey Ave. N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Wm. R. Peacock Nat'l Press Bldg.; Columbia News Co.; Burlington Hotel News Stand.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station. Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Alexander Hotel.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples' Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts. Newport News—Belmont News Stand, 2622 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 26th St. and Washington Ave.; Warwick Soda Shop. Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts. Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; Bus Terminal News Stand, 413 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand at Lewis and Franklin Sts.; Mrs. Cook's Cafeteria, 805 E. Grace St. Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
WEST VIRGINIA
Charleston—Maier's Book Store, 124 Capitol St. Parkersburg—Camden News Stand, Camden Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.; Stonewall Jackson Hotel News Stand. Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel; Harry F. Neptune Co., 131 Adams St. Huntington—Orr & Campbell, 918 9th St.; Hotel Prichard News Stand, 9th Ave. at 9th St. Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand, Fairmont Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashland News Stand, Market St. Wheeling—Delaware Hotel Lobby.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Guggenheimer's
Since 1843
A Real Department Store
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

DOYLE—*Florists*
Flowers according to Doyle
708 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.
118 MAIN ST., DURHAM, N. C.

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
RICH
American Oriental
RUGS
Sizes 9x12 or 8-3x10-6
$59.50
The most marvelous values we have ever offered

DISTINCTIVE
Ready to Wear
For Women, Misses and Juniors
THE BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE
3007-09 WASHINGTON AVE.

"LEWIS" CLEANING YOU'LL LIKE
Our Cash and Carry Saves You 25%
KECOUGHTAN ROAD Phone 2383

Newport News Laundry Corporation
QUALITY *SERVICE*
830 25th Street Phones 672-673
C. P. GARNER, *Manager*

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

CRYSTAL ICE
Coal and Wood
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"
Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

NORFOLK

You'll Find Quality and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

The J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24548
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

RICHMOND

F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
Shoes for Women

BROOKS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO., Inc.
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING

THE HAMMOND COMPANY
FLORISTS
SECOND AT GRACE ST.
OUR ONLY STORE
Phones 2-4713—2-4714

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent food at moderate prices

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND (Continued)

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Haywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townsfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
SECOND AT BROAD STREET

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

Peek Frean's
BISCUITS
R. L. CHRISTIAN & Co.
402 E. BROAD Phone Ran. 160

Lovely FURS for GIFTS
reasonably priced
HENRY R. HAASE
421 E. FRANKLIN Dial 24381

Goodrich Silvertown
Incorporated
2700 W. BROAD Dial 5-1795
A Scientific Service for Every Car
AIR CONTAINERS! Ask about them!
H. M. BURROUGHS, Manager

Westinghouse
Everything Electrical
W. H. JENKS
308 E. Grace Dial 36365

ROANOKE

36-in. SUDANETTE
A cotton fabric fine as silk. Improves with washing. Colors fast to sun and water. Shown in beautiful shades, suitable for sports wear, etc. Price $1.25 yard.

S. H. HEIRONIMUS & Co.
Roanoke's Leading Department Store

New Spring Fashions Now Ready
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
Jefferson Street at Franklin Road

BOWMAN'S BAKERY PRODUCTS
Are
The Best Your Money Can Buy
Call for them by name at your Grocery Store.
YOUR PATRONAGE APPRECIATED

Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1431

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

A HOME FOOD INSTITUTION
11 BIG FOOD STORES
MICK OR MACK
WHERE ALL LIKE TO TRADE

"For Better Milk"
Phone 4327
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
1108-1114 Salem Ave. W

SUITS and COATS
by HICKEY-FREEMAN
Knox and Stetson Hats
BUSH & HANCOCK, Inc.
208 S. JEFFERSON STREET

AGENTS FOR
$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
And Cantilever Shoes
FAMILY SHOE STORE
301 JEFFERSON STREET

STANLEY'S
"A Market Place Unexcelled"
110 GRANDIN ROAD
Phones 2165-2166

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Zenda
Shops
Payne Building, Lee St., Charleston, W. Va.

PARK YOUR CAR CO.
223 DICKINSON STREET
Washing—Greasing—Gasoline and Oils—Parking—Storage
Fisk Tires
Telephone Capitol 8886

"The Largest and Best Equipped Flower Shop in West Virginia"
WINTER FLORAL CO.
Kearse Theatre Building
Summers Street Phone Cap. 1875
Member of the Florist's Telegraph Delivery Association

CLARKSBURG

The Parsons-Souders Co.
Of Course, You'll Come!
Spring Fashion Show
Wednesday Evening, March 11
Salons of Dress, Second Floor

Hartley-Rownd Co.
INCORPORATED
A DEPARTMENT STORE
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
221 WEST MAIN STREET

WATTS-SARTOR-LEAR CO.
Special Demonstration
March 16, 17 and 18
"FORMFIT FOUNDATION GARMENTS"
Let our expert Corsetiere give you a perfect fitting

FAIRMONT

American Laundry Company
"We use only soft water"
Phone 77

HUNTINGTON

ANDERSON NEWCOMB
Huntington's Oldest and Largest Department Store

PIGGLY WIGGLY HUNTINGTON COMPANY
STORES:
928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1117 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
701 14th St. West

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

S. Conway Beach
Plumbing Contractor
2476 Collis Avenue Tel. 7346
Service That Satisfies

BRITISH ISLES

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: ALOYS SENEFELDER.
Where: Germany.
When: 1771—1834.

Why famous: The German inventor of lithography. He was born in Munich of humble parentage, his father having been a poor actor at the Theater Royal. When the lad was about 23, he found himself the head of a family of nine for whom he was bound to provide. It was indeed fortunate that he was, as someone has written, "an inventor of the true type, never cowed by difficulties, always hopeful, always sanguine of success and withal generous and open-handed to a fault."

Already he had begun to experiment with engraving, and this needed tireless devotion; because Aloys had neither the proper tools nor any great share of skill at his task. Yet he persevered, using the few costly copper plates which he could obtain and laboriously grinding and polishing each one afresh after each experiment. Then he learned to use a fine piece of Kellheim stone, which at first had been utilized to grind his ink; and upon that stone he practiced his exercises in writing backward, knowing that the stone could easily be ground and polished afresh. One day, quite casually, he made a new discovery.

His mother came into the workshop, desiring her son to write down a bill for the laundress who was waiting outside to carry off the family linen. But Aloys had neither paper nor ink by him; so he deliberately listed the linen on the polished stone, using a writing composition made of wax, soap and lampblack. When later he was about to erase that writing from the stone, it occurred to Aloys to try the effect of biting the stone with aqua fortis. He surrounded the stone with a frame of wax and covered its surface with a preparation of aqua fortis and water. In five minutes the writing had been elevated one-one hundred and twentieth of an inch. Next he found how to apply printing ink to the stone, and thus could make satisfactory impressions.

That was the first crude discovery of how to print from stone—a relief process. Later, as the result of further experiment, Senefelder gave the world the process of printing from a flat surface; he called it "chemical printing," but we call it lithography. By dint of his own determined efforts at simplifying and perfecting his processes, Aloys Senefelder saw in his own lifetime the process of lithography take giant strides.

A Word a Day

Firmament

Whenever this word is used in the Scriptures (it is found only in the Old Testament) it translates the Hebrew *raqiya*, properly, "an expanse," but figuratively the great arch or expanse over our heads in which the clouds and stars appear. The Hebrew word is based on the primitive root *raqa*, "to pound," but by analogy, "to expand" (by hammering), and by implication, "to overlay."

We got our word "firmament," by which we designate the vault of the sky or the heavens, from the Vulgate (a Latin version of the Bible), where *firmamentum*, literally, "a support, prop, strengthening," is the rendering of *raqiya*. The root of the Latin word, of course, is *firmus*, "firm."

"Fir'-ma-ment is accented on the first syllable; sound *i* as *u* in *urn*, *a* as in *sofa*, *e* as *i* in *recent*.

"The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork." (Psalms 19: 1.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

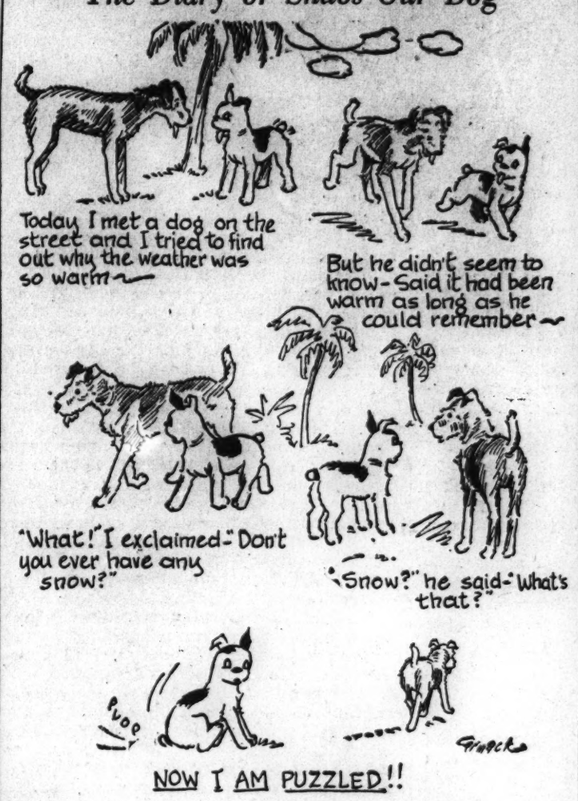
Detroit News: Add notes on American ingenuity: "The stylish new screen on the radiators of many of the higher-priced cars makes a fine gridiron for a picnic steak."

Arkansas Gazette: The two-pants suit, designed to give all garments in the ensemble the same length of life, is a good idea, but it isn't carried far enough. The suit that meets the requirement should consist of three coats, six pairs of pants and one vest.

A Quotation for Today

IT IS easy in the world to live after the world's opinion: it is easy in solitude to live after your own, but the great man is he who in the midst of a crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—EMERSON.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


Today I met a dog on the street and I tried to find out why the weather was so warm~
But he didn't seem to know-Said it had been warm as long as he could remember~
"What!" I exclaimed-"Don't you ever have any snow?"
"Snow?" he said-"What's that?"
NOW I AM PUZZLED!!

Odds and Ends

Radio for Whalers

The vessels of a South African whaling fleet operating in the antarctic are equipped with two-way radio-telephone apparatus, so that the fleet is always in touch with the shore stations.

Kerosene Lamps

While kerosene lamps and other primitive methods of lighting are rapidly disappearing, they are still used by more than 20 per cent of the population of the United States.

Catering to the Commuters

To enable suburban residents to enjoy an evening at the theater and still reach home at a reasonable hour, two New York playhouses have experimented with beginning their performances an hour earlier than usual one night a week.

Wayside Markets

The sale of farm products and handiwork to motorists through roadside markets in the United States amounted to approximately $100,000,000 last year.

Irrigation for Dowry

In certain parts of Persia where canals furnish the only water supply, canal owners give their daughters a certain number of hours of water rights a day as a dowry.

In Lighter Vein

Dash of Cold Water

"My friend is so gallant. He always addresses me as 'Fair Lady.'"

"Just a habit, dear; he's a conductor."

Passing Show

Visitor (about to make complicated train journey): "I suppose you haven't such a common thing as a Bradshaw in your library?"

Bibliophile: "I have indeed, my dear. I'll fetch it at once. Only be careful not to lose it, for it's a first edition."

Sinister Purpose

Small Boy: "I don't think the gentleman next door knows much about music."

Mother: "Why?"

Small Boy: "Well, he told me this morning to cut my drum open and see what was inside it."—*Birmingham Gazette.*

No Novelty

"I think she's as pretty as she can be."

"Most girls are."—*Stray Stories.*

Opposite Effect

"Don't you realize, dear, that clothes go a long way toward making a lady."

"Yes," said the husband, "but they also go a long way toward breaking a man."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Expressing Thanks

Los Angeles

THE day had been inactive and many problems remained unsolved. Just before Miss Jessie left her office for the day she asked herself what she could do that would at least give the day a happy ending.

She remembered the new mail carrier who was serving the office building—he would soon come into the outer office quietly, announce, "Mail," and then leave just as quietly. She never had to leave her desk in her private office now that he announced himself.

Her appreciation accordingly found expression in a note to the postmaster. He probably is a very busy man with hundreds of men working under him, but by return mail came a personal note from him thanking her for her commendation of the service.

Some days later the postman himself met her in her office. He said the little recognition from her aided him in securing the building as his permanently. He was new in the office building work and was glad to know he was making good. It was the first time in his 27 years of mail service that anyone had ever expressed gratitude for his service and he was very happy!

As Miss Jessie returned to her desk she voted the day she wrote the note a good day after all; and she hoped to remember to say thank you to a few more public service people. It was such a little thing and it brought so much joy!

What They Say

Labor's View

"Instead of paying dividends and bonuses to stockholders who already are rich and can buy the things they want and invest the money in more stocks and bonds, let all of that money be distributed in real wages to the men and women who earn these dividends for these corporations." — *William Green, president American Federation of Labor.*

The Recipe

"Without imagination there can be no greatness."—*Albert Einstein.*

SYNONYM GOLF

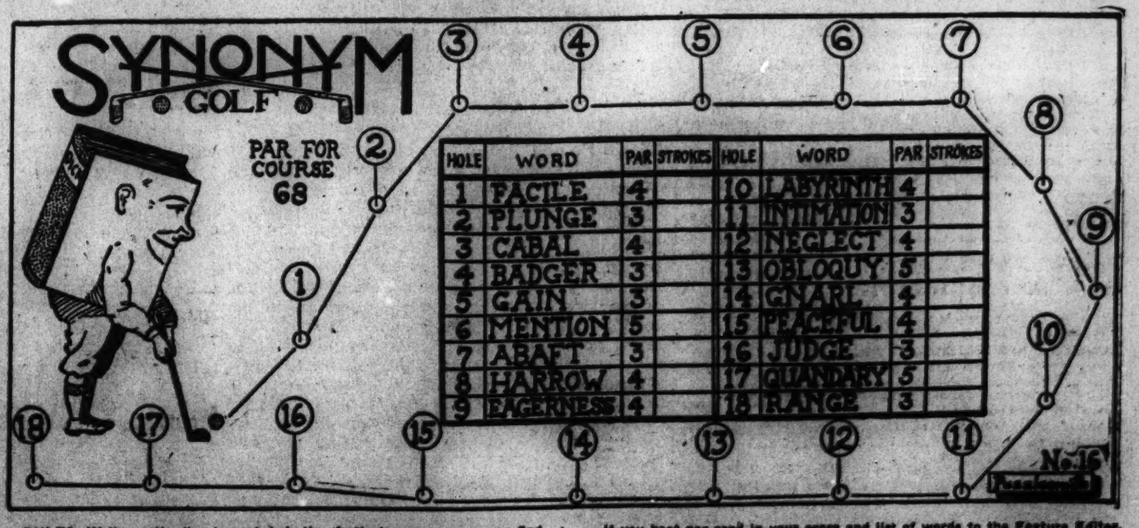
Puzzle No. 12
Winner:
E. R. GOPHILE, Boston

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Aptitude	4	Art	3
2.	Encourage	4	Aid	3
3.	Reception	3	Tea-T	1
4.	Petition	3	Beg	3
5.	Benign	4	Kind	4
6.	Enhance	5	Wax	3
7.	Acquire	3	Get	3
8.	Fidelity	5	Faith	5
9.	Character	4	Mark	4
10.	Hesitate	4	Lag	3
11.	Among	4	In	2
12.	Ferret	4	Spy	3
13.	Facility	4	Aid	3
14.	Division	4	Cut	3
15.	Astern	4	Aft	3
16.	Black	4	Jet	3
17.	Chrysalis	4	Pupa	4
18.	High	4	Tall	4
		70		57

Despite a deluge of low scores, the foregoing card of 57 was the lowest "Dick Shunary" could accept. To be sure, synonyms do not have to have the same meaning (they must have nearly the same essential meaning), but the line must be drawn somewhere.

A 45 from West Newton, Mass., was the lowest card turned in, but "fry" (improper) on hole 18 was enough to disqualify it; a 48 from Milwaukee, Wis., lost out with "egg" (improper) on the same hole; a 51 from Memphis, Tenn., was disallowed because of "zeal" and the substitute word "love" (wrong shades of meaning) on hole 8; a 52 from Syracuse, N. Y., was spoiled with "add" (needs "to" to complete the sense) on hole 6; a 53 from Westfield, N. J., missed fire with "up" (as adjective retains sense of direction, "high" position) on hole 18; a 54 from Victoria, B. C., and one from Bridgeport, Conn., were wrecked, much to our surprise, by "ilk" (branded "erroneous" by Webster and the Oxford, "improper" by the Standard, and "blundering" by the Century) on hole 9; a 56 from San Francisco was ruined by "up" on hole 18; and another 56 might have had a chance had it not been for "grub" (improper) on hole 17.

Try again! But watch out for the bunkers.


SYNONYM
GOLF
PAR FOR COURSE 68
HOLE WORD PAR STROKES HOLE WORD PAR STROKES
1 FACILE 4 10 LABYRINTH 4
2 PLUNGE 3 11 INTIMATION 3
3 CABAL 4 12 NEGLECT 4
4 BADGER 3 13 OBLOQUY 5
5 GAIN 3 14 GNARL 4
6 MENTION 5 15 PEACEFUL 4
7 ABAFT 3 16 JUDGE 3
8 HARROW 4 17 QUANDARY 5
9 EAGERNESS 4 18 RANGE 3
No. 16

RULES: Write on the line to each hole the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole. Tabulate your strokes on the chart.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, STATE is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but NAME is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

How the United States Can Aid Disarmament

IT IS not too soon for the United States to consider what really important contribution it can make toward the success of the greatest effort that the world has made to date to reduce its massive burden of armament.

The conference which convenes at Geneva a few months hence offers the peoples of all nations the most favorable opportunity they have ever enjoyed to end a blind race for armaments, which is vaster and more expensive today than at the very height of pre-war fears. In the successful outcome of this conference every country has a vital stake. Increasing armaments are a present menace to the peace of the world; they are a crushing tax upon the prosperity of the world.

Superficially the United States might, perhaps for a fleeting moment, consider itself as mainly a benign onlooker, watching the proceedings of this forthcoming conference from the side lines; for, while the United States will be officially represented, the fact of the naval agreement of London, and the inconsiderable strength of the American army, renders her technical participation less significant. But the peace of America, as the World War proved, is inevitably bound up in the peace of Europe. And the prosperity of America, as present conditions testify, is inevitably bound up in the prosperity of Europe.

The United States has a contribution to make to the success of this great disarmament undertaking, and it has every reason of enlightened self-interest to make it. Disarmament is only secondarily a technical problem; it is primarily a problem of confidence between nations—confidence that the principal powers of the world will earnestly and faithfully help the world's machinery for maintaining peace to function. The United States can most effectively strengthen its machinery by accepting and clarifying its consequent responsibilities under the Pact of Paris.

Specifically, having joined sixty other nations in a treaty renouncing war as a means of furthering national interests, will the United States look with indifference upon a violation of that treaty? That is the question on which the world is looking to the United States to express its attitude. In other words, if a nation or nations should ever resort to arms, will the United States continue to deal with such nations on the same basis as though they had not violated the treaty to which the United States is signatory? More pointedly, if the nations of the world, through the League or otherwise, are taking collective action to preserve the peace against violators of the Kellogg pact, will the United States frustrate such action by attempting to provide such nations with the means to carry on war, namely, munitions and money?

There is little doubt that in the face of any such emergency the United States would do none of these things, but in agreeing with this conclusion there are Americans who suggest that it would be better for the United States to wait until such emergency arises to determine and announce its policy. Is not the very opposite the truth? Should not the fact be clearly enunciated that, in going to war no nation can depend upon the United States to supply it with the fuel of war? Such a policy would certainly prove a powerful deterrent to war itself. Such a policy would certainly also increase the confidence of all nations in the workability of the machinery of peace. Moreover, such a policy is in harmony with the Kellogg pact, because, when nations have renounced war, they cannot consistently support nations which have gone to war.

It will be difficult for this disarmament conference to succeed; it will be dangerous for it to fail; but to succeed, the way must be carefully and constructively prepared. For the United States to accept its full responsibilities, indeed its full opportunities, under the Kellogg pact, would unquestionably be an important step to that end.

Wanted: A Museum-Saloon

ONE saloon should be preserved, and only one—in a museum. It should be the masterpiece of a museum which ought to be building now, which should have been started years ago, and apparently is yet to be initiated. There ought to be a museum of prohibition. It would be useful in the present and for the years ahead. Let there be a fit memorial—not only in the better lives of thousands, which is the substance of national prohibition—but in the picture of perils overcome.

It is astonishing to see how fast the relics of the saloon era are slipping away into oblivion. Not long ago a search was made in a large American city for photographs of saloon properties before and after prohibition. This city has counted its saloons by the thousands, but first-class photographs of any of them proved extremely difficult to obtain. If after a decade it is hard to obtain a pictorial record of what an old-time saloon was in the days when liquor was free and easy, what will it be fifty years hence? This is the period when it is possible to put together a prohibition museum and do it easily. The future may be too late.

What would be the use of it? None to the man who remembers the inevitable treating, the brass rail, the "schooners," the bar, the free lunch, the sawdust floor, the foul air and the degradation of the saloon. But, for the new voters coming on to take their part in the struggle against liquor, an energetic museum of prohibition would be educational. It could be made an authoritative repository and source of information, with an influence world-wide. Such an institution could be made, not a repository of relics, but a factory of facts.

National Business Women's Week

THE actual fact of women in business is far older than the widespread comment concerning it would indicate. However, in the celebration of special occasions, the present week, March 8-14, set apart throughout the United States as National Business Women's Week, has but a mere four years of history. It is well known that in the American colonies many a woman took active part in some business, advertising in local papers, carrying on trade, and showing both business initiative and independent economic judgment. It will be recalled, too, that the 1920 census in the United States recorded 8,500,000 women employed in gainful occupations. The 1930 census sets the figure at 10,000,000. In Europe the trend is in the same direction.

Ten years ago American women were in all but 35 of the 572 occupations listed by the Census Bureau. When figures are available for 1930 the number of occupations not yet invaded by women doubtless will be even further reduced. Women are miners, chemists, metallurgists, architects, contractors, house and sign painters; they run hotels, theaters; they are telegraphers, engineers, boiler makers, dentists, judges, college presidents.

The mere fact of women's presence in business is therefore nothing at which to gape. The setting aside of a week each year is scarcely for this. Women realize, however, that much must be done both individually and in an organized way before they as a whole achieve their level in business and the professions, unhampered by inadequate training, prejudice against their advancement to high positions, unequal wage for equal work, laws that they feel discriminate against them, and other obstacles.

In studying and solving these problems, the day of the radical feminist seems to have passed away. In its place steady, organized coöperation based upon a consistent educational community program, speaks of sound concerted action. In the four years since National Business Women's Week was initiated, the change in type of celebration is cited by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, sponsor of the week, as indicating growth in the business woman herself. Four years ago the week was spent honoring individual women of achievement. Today the observances of this week have become channels for inaugurating civic and community projects.

Of greatest significance, however, is the fact that the programs of the week have in the last two years become essentially coöperative, men discussing with the women means to further community welfare. Last year throughout the United States, many men's organizations made of the week an occasion to meet with Business Women's Clubs in order to seek the women's viewpoint concerning outstanding community needs and their solution.

The furthering of this joint organized effort between men and women for the common good seems truly a contribution of the modern business woman to the modern community. Through its development, far more than through a highly specialized individual feminism, women may make themselves so invaluable to business and professional life that any inequalities in opportunity and compensation which they now find serious may gradually disappear.

"An Austrian Army Awfully—"

THE initial line of that classic alliterative rhyme "An Austrian Army Awfully Arrayed . . ." (published in the Trifler on May 7, 1817), seems entirely appropriate to a recent item of news from Vienna. It seems that the Finance and Budget Committee of the Austrian National Assembly had been discussing the army estimates, and there was sharp criticism of the imposing façade that was being kept up within the enforced limits of the peace treaties, apparently regardless of expense. Reckoning together officers, War Department officials and noncommissioned officers, it was shown that the number, 10,000, is practically equal to the strength of the rank and file (some 12,000). With a complement of fifty-one generals, the army boasts one general to every 250 private soldiers.

This comedy situation has also its serious side. Not that the Austrian Army as it is constitutes any sort of threat to the tranquillity of Central Europe. But this state of things does draw attention to one of the delicate problems of disarmament which is generally overlooked, the need to adjust by training and by the provision of adequate opportunity for the demobilized professional army caste. Spain is not the only country where an outsize army, with little or nothing to do, affords a considerable complication of the internal political situation.

A Book-a-Month Author?

THE French writer who has announced that he will produce a novel a month during the next year has undertaken a difficult but not impossible task. A great deal, after all, depends on the length that these novels are going to run to, for they may either be as short as "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," which can be read in one sitting, or as long as "War and Peace," which, for anyone who observes an eight-hour day in his reading, would occupy nearly half a week. The latter work takes, indeed, almost as much time to peruse as Dumas occupied in writing the first volume of "Le Chevalier de la Maison Rouge," a feat he achieved in thirty-six consecutive hours.

It has often been debated whether the best literary work is the result of writing at white heat or of long and careful preparation. Shelley asserted that the "finest passages of poetry" were not produced by "labor and study," and he had Shakespeare's work to bear him out. Nevertheless, it is impossible to maintain that here Shelley discovered an infallible rule of literary composition, for the evidence that can be called both for and against his dictum just about balances.

It is, indeed, at first surprising to find how many of apparently the most effortless poems in the English language achieved their final form only after incessant revision. The most famous and effective line in "The Charge of the Light Brigade"—"Someone had blunder'd"—was left out of the second version that Tennyson wrote, and only restored later as a consequence of outside protest. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever"—the first line of "Endymion"—would seem to be one of the most inevitable openings ever conceived. Yet Keats hit on it only after some reflection, the line at first reading, "A thing of beauty is a constant joy."

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, has evidently good poetic backing for his contention that one must be spontaneous, even if that means lying awake half the night.

A Caller From Pippapass

EVERY month or so a caller from the Kentucky highlands pauses at the editorial desk. With the caller comes an impression of homespun honesty, of spontaneous forthrightness, of calloused hands, honest determination and rough but naïve yearning after understanding and sympathy. An elusive aroma of wood smoke and candlelight and balsam boughs seems to pervade the room while the caller remains. Afterward there is the memory of homely comments in a softly drawled dialect.

"Time was, in the Wilderness days"—and this is quoted from such a memory—"when we mountain folks reckoned thar was nothin' in the Good Book agin a man using his prop-er-ty accordin' *tew* his own notion. And so good co'n made perfectly burnin'-up co'n-likker. And each man, in his own cave, *or* his log barn, *or* his lean-to, set himself up a still for his own self *and* to be hospitable to his visitin' kin or the passin' stranger.

"And as the kin folk sat in a circle facing the fireplace, the 'dram' would go the rounds. . . . And when the warmth of the smoking fire *and* the burning co'n-likker pounded with overwhelmin' force, the men buckled on their .45's and set forth for tew shoot out their feuds. . . .

"But nowadays the youngers plant co'n for other purposes than to still hit up into moonshine; the younger gen-er-a-tion has windows in hits cabins and there aren't so many darkened lean-to corners. They don't worship through the heat of a peat fire and co'n-likker, but in a sunny schoolhouse or in a community center, where law and order and righteous *heart-worship* are found.

"Tew be sure, there are *still* some darkened, hidden places, and *once* in a while a victim is *de*coyed to Shady Bottoms. But the youngers are carrying their torch into the open, carrying hit through school, through college, into the pro-fessions, and the Shady Bottoms are a-catching the light. A little more time, a little more education *and* a little more understanding from the folks outside: that's what will wipe out all the darkened places, suh."

The caller has gone, leaving an atmosphere of hope and courage and the conviction that somewhere the firm but gentle fingers of education are reaching out to clasp the hands of a long-neglected people.

The caller's name? One doesn't need to know, but a clue for the curious is at hand. On the bottom of the caller's jacket are these words:

Printed by mountaineers at the Caney Creek Community Center Print Shop. Entered as second-class matter, Oct. 19, 1926, at the post office at Pippapass, Ky. Published monthly by the Caney Creek Community Center, Inc. Subscriptions $1.00 a year, or furnished free to contributors to the work of the Center.

Oh, Have You Seen the Muffin Man?

ALTHOUGH it is doubtful if its increasing use has had any influence whatever on the British export trade, there is one commodity of English antecedents which has grown in popularity in the United States during the last decade. We refer to the English muffin, or "tose' English," as the counter boy in the Greek-American cafeteria prefers to call it.

Whether it is the tasty bit of toast which you may find in some of the more exclusive candy-tea shops; or the hard, thin wafer, defiant of mastication, which emerges at the end of what seems half an hour from the electric toaster of the lunch counter; or the rapidly incinerated little heap of ashes which the cook of your one-arm lunch room smears with a drop or two of liquid butter; or the elastic variety of potential catapult munition served at the soda fountain as a "special" in company with a mocha-fudge sauce sundae; it is observable that the English muffin is being consumed morning, noon and afternoon in almost every kind of restaurant in the large American city.

While this fragile production of the baker assumes as many differing types as does the homely doughnut, one wonders if the present-day cafeteria patron can possibly relish the muffin as did the Englishman whose boyhood afternoons were punctuated by the tinkling of the handbell and the musical chanting of the muffin man's song:

Any muffins—fresh muffins,
Any crumpets today?
Bath buns, brown bread—
Muffins today?

Many the tedious Latin verb conjugations that were joyously interrupted as the textbook was flung upon the rug, and the young student's attention given over to toasting, before the bars of a red coal fire, on a long steel fork that opened and shut like a telescope, the moist, cushiony disks which were the remote ancestry of the cafeteria waiter's "tose' English."

Editorial Notes

Of the applicants for automobile driving licenses in states where examinations are required, figures furnished by the American Automobile Association reveal that one out of four fails to pass on the first attempt. This furnishes a basis for the estimate that of the 2,000,000 new drivers appearing annually on the highways of the thirty-six states where examinations are not mandatory, at least 500,000 are a potential menace. If maximum highway safety is to be attained, here is one obvious loophole to be filled.

No matter what the calendar says, the bright flowers blooming on new dresses prove that spring is near.

Two Hundred Against Capablanca

NEW YORK

SUBJECT for song or legend is a man who can contend unaided against a multitude and triumph. Some such thought must have come to many of the 2000 onlookers when José Raul Capablanca, former chess champion of the world, contended recently against fifty boards in a simultaneous exhibition, with four players consulting at every board against him.

Round and round that hollow square in the Seventh Regiment Armory, New York, he went, traveling about a mile an hour for nine hours, with half an hour out for a luncheon in the early evening. Forty times he made the circuit, with only a few seconds' pause, usually, at each board. He probably made, therefore, about 2000 moves of individual pieces to an average of forty made by each quartet.

On some of the boards the moves ran as high as fifty-five; on others they numbered thirty or less, where Capablanca agreed to an early draw, where he made an obvious slip and lost in twenty-four moves, and where he disposed of opponents in short order.

At two boards he made glaring mistakes that cost him the games. The marvel is that during those nine tense hours he made only two critical blunders out of 2000 opportunities. Chess experts are not sure that any master ever underwent such a grueling test of the efficiency of his game.

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Possibly Frank Marshall would acknowledge that his was a task less severe when he faced 155 players at a simultaneous exhibition some years ago in Montreal. There he had but one opponent at a board, while Capablanca faced a consultation at every board, with a consequent lessening of possible mistakes. Again, Marshall faced no such array of chess talent as that assembled against the Cuban player, for each team was the pick of a dozen to a hundred players belonging to each organization that was represented. While it is unprofitable to compare two dissimilar events, Capablanca's recent exhibition made history as surely as did Marshall's mammoth tourney.

Capablanca was placed under a further disadvantage in that the officials of the match allowed analysis at many of the boards. Some of the quartets had as many as three miniature chess sets with which they were trying out variations of the developing positions. Fully thirty boards had at least one miniature set in use. Just why the players themselves chose to violate the spirit of fair chess play was a mystery to many an onlooker. Apparently Capablanca was unruffled by the display of assistance arrayed on every side.

At the end of eight hours of play he could smile at the players of the Women's Chess Club board. Possibly he noticed that they used no miniature sets for analysis purposes, and that they never touched the pieces except when they were making their move when he stopped at their table.

Here, as at all the other boards, could be heard the murmurs of the players in admiration for a master who, with a mere glance at a complicated position, could see a move more subtle and sound than any they had considered during the ten minutes or so that had elapsed since his last pause in his circuit.

Always good-humored, relaxed and soft-spoken, the Cuban pursued his quiet course. Obligingly he posed a dozen times during the test for the press photographers. To the end his dark wavy hair remained unruffled, his cravat neatly adjusted. He didn't lean on the tables. He did not call for drinks of water. His brow remained unwrinkled, however many furrows he may have added to the foreheads of his opponents. He would pause a minute or more sometimes at the three or four boards that were giving him knotty positions to unravel.

At tables where all was plain sailing he would sweep the square with one comprehensive look, make his move quietly and pass along. Never did he bang the pieces. If a board showed a disposition to move in reply he was ready with an instant answer which often left the quartet mourning that they had not been content with making a single move during the visit. Several games went to pieces in this way.

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It was noticeable that the Cuban mixed up the openings so effectively that quartets at adjoining boards received little aid and comfort from comparing games. The Ruy Lopez and the Queen's Gambit, probably, were the dominant openings, and here and there he used an opening strange even to those fairly familiar with book games—the Hollandish, evidently something new from Europe. The use by the consultants of the Center Counter Gambit and the Sicilian and French Defenses on many boards gave the play great variety.

Four teams that scored clean wins were those representing the Rice Progressive Club, Empire State Club, Columbia University Club and Manhattan Chess Club, all of New York City. Two other losses were due to slips, and the players got little satisfaction out of their hollow victories. Most of the draws resulted from careful keeping of such a hoped-for conclusion in sight, and resulted in balanced positions, heavy exchanges of material and general dullness because of the absence of enterprising effort on the part of the players of the black pieces to wrest the initiative from Capablanca. On many of the boards his position was often inferior apart from his customary superiority in mobility.

Most enjoyable of all, possibly, was one board where a group of elderly men had entered upon a spirited offensive. They had an enormous amount of fun out of the evening because of their adventure, and when last observed they were laughing over the unequivocal conclusion at which their game had arrived, with the Cuban able to announce a forced checkmate in three upon his next visit.

The final score showed that Capablanca lost six, drew sixteen, and won twenty-eight games. It was as if one man, unarmed except for his own mental resources, had passed through a cloud of assailants, and had emerged almost unscathed. E. C. S.

Notes From Athens

ATHENS

THE Grand Commission organized some months ago under A. Michalakopoulos, the Foreign Minister, to study the question of the Greek mercantile marine, in order to devise a means whereby to preserve and promote the interests of the Greek shipowners against foreign competition, has finally completed its task and unanimously agreed to the formation of a marine insurance organization with the coöperation of the Government, a Greek bank and the shipowners. After long discussions, it was decided that the Government would provide £40,000, and the bank £20,000, while the remaining £40,000 of the £100,000 required should be paid by the shipowners themselves, with the understanding that all the three factors would have the right of managing the organization in proportion to the funds furnished; in return, the shipowners would have the opportunity to acquire gradually the shares of the Government and of the bank.

Shipowners' Interests Helped

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The Greek sea, like the Greek land, seems to be rich in archæological treasures. Within the last few years, much valuable sculpture has been discovered. Recently the dredging machine hit upon a rich store of sculptured marbles buried deep in the thick mud at the port of Piræus (Tselepi Quay) at a spot which in ancient times was called the Emporium of Piræus. Here were found marbles representing scenes from the combats of the Amazons and Homeric life. The existence of a head of the Emperor Claudius is believed by the archæologists to prove that the sculpture dates from the second century of the Greek era. As to how this sculpture happens to be at the bottom of the sea, no one as yet has discovered. The explanation thus far furnished is that in ancient times there were at the quay special shops or storehouses trafficking in sculpture. These marbles were doubtless kept in stock in the aforesaid shops to be exported, and in consequence of some untoward event, the sculpture found its way to the bottom of the sea.

Treasures Are Found in Sea

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It is announced that the archæological finds which were [illegible] at Asine, in the Peleponnesus, by the Swedish Archæological Mission, under the direction of the Crown Prince of Sweden, and which were transferred to Sweden to be classified and studied, have, on the request of the Greek Government, been returned to Greece as their legal home. The anthropological museum of the University of Athens has also received the anthropological and paleontological finds which were discovered by the Swedish mission in the course of its excavations. All these have been carefully studied by Swedish specialists, among whom Professor Fürst is said to have already published an important work on the ancient history of Argos.

"Finds" Are Returned to Greece

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There are few Greeks of today whose lives present so much interest as that of Spyridon Tsangaris, the late director of the central agency of the Greek papers. About threescore years ago, Mr. Tsangaris was one among the ragged newsboys whom Athens counts by hundreds. The thing which made him differ from other newsboys of his time was his intense love for learning and his strong inclination to devote himself heartily to the humble job he had undertaken for his own support and that of his home folks. He worked in the daytime and studied at night with earnestness and perseverance.

The Athenian press was then in its infancy and there was no organization engaged in distributing the papers. Young Tsangaris had the idea of creating such an organization, and he established his first bureau in the open air in the premises of a church, with a piece of plank to work on as a table. His growing activity, ardent enthusiasm, intelligence and honesty did not fail to bear fruit. The open-air bureau was transferred into a tolerable shack, which day by day grew into a big organization. Today the agency extends its branches all over the country as the only enterprise of the kind. Mr. Tsangaris prepared other boys of his type to take his place, so that today the work goes on unfalteringly. Modern journalism, with its rapid development in Greece, owes much to this newsboy.

From Newsboy to Press Director

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The Greek Government has just revised the code concerning antiquities, according to which the embargo put on free private traffic has been removed, and individuals are allowed to own collections of any kind of classical or other antiquities. One of the unpleasant results of this embargo was that a good number of the best antiquities have been secreted out of the country, to the general detriment of the nation. On the other hand, private traffic is put under state supervision. The antiquarians are bound to keep special books to register all the antiquities in their possession, and daily present to the competent authorities a list indicating the objects sold or bought. The right of making excavations will hereafter be confided to specialists only.

Antiquities Code Revised

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Modern Greek literature is little known abroad, but today the Government under Eleutherios Venizelos is opening up a new path in the educational life of the country. Mainly due, perhaps, to the activities of Mr. Papandreou, the Minister of Education, a scheme is on foot to have two of the best modern Greek literary productions every year translated into foreign languages and distributed among foreign readers all over the world. The expenses incurred will be borne by the State Treasury, but the ownership of the publications will still rest with the author.

Translations to Be Sponsored

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Elevating Popular Musical Taste

EMINENT musicians are aware that radio and "canned music" not only are spreading interest in and love of music, but are steadily elevating the musical standards and taste of the public in city, suburb and country. Not all the doubters and skeptics have been converted to this view. Many continue to denounce modern forms and all devices for democratizing the fine arts, and sigh for the good old pre-radio days when the best music was a luxury enjoyed by only the fortunate few.

Within the recent past, two interesting tests, one arranged, the other fortuitous, have demonstrated the truth of the belief that the public today appreciates and loves better music than did the public two decades ago.

Walter Damrosch recently asked his radio audience—numbering millions—to offer suggestions for a request program. The requests came in by the thousand, and the result—the majority ruling, of course—was a program of Schubert, Beethoven, Wagner and Ravel. Moreover, the selections were not minor, popular pieces, but of symphonic proportions.

In New York a new motion picture attracted a vast throng, and hundreds had to wait for a chance to be admitted. Many of them, becoming restless, began to whistle or to hum airs. A competent observer and listener testifies that the airs were from the best operas, symphonies and overtures, including the works of Brahms, Debussy, Elgar and Strauss.

Such demonstrations would have been impossible in the days before radio and "canned music." Now they are natural and easily explained. They should lead to a drastic reduction in the excessive amount of vulgar and empty jazz still inflicted on their audiences by some broadcasting stations.—*Chicago Daily News.*